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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 145 *29 July 1981*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

GDR's Verner Interviewed on 35th CEMA Session [HORIZONT No 30/1981] AA 1
Reportage on Czechoslovakia CEMA Participation AA 4

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR's Envoy Interviewed on CSCE Conference Results BB 1
PAP Cites Polish Delegate on Vienna MBFR Talks BB 3
CSSR Delegate at CSCE Talks Views Difficulties BB 3

BULGARIA

Arab Ambassadors Condemn 'Israeli Aggression' C 1
OTECHESTVEN FRONT Marks Egypt's National Holiday [23 Jul] C 1
Yordanov Speaks in Sofia on Cuban Anniversary C 2
Peko Takov Helps Inaugurate Factory in Cuba [cross-reference] C 3
BCP Greets Spanish Communist Party Congress C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commentators View Polish Party Forums, Solidarity D 1
Aims Contrasted D 1
Representatives Meet in Poznan D 1
RUDE PRAVO Criticizes Recent U.S. Positions D 2
Dictates at Ottawa Summit D 2
Plans To Move Troops Closer D 2
Greetings Sent to Cuba's Castro on State Holiday [RUDE PRAVO 25 Jul] D 3
Friendship Society Ceremony [Havana] D 4
Dissident Battek Sentenced to Prison Term [AFP] D 4
Slovak PRAVDA Urges Leninist Style in Party Work [24 Jul] D 4
Slovak PRAVDA Views Citizens' Reports of Offenses [27 Jul] D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Kapitonov-Led USSR Delegation Continues Visit E 1
Tour of Berlin E 1
Talks With Stoph E 1
Received by Verner E 1
Polish Agency Cited on Solidarity Protests E 2
Kampuchean Military Delegation Visits 25 Jul E 2
Mueckenberger Holds Talks With Angola's Lukoki E 2

POLAND

Communique on Government-Solidarity Ration Talks G 1
Local Solidarity Groups Protest Shortages G 1
Lodz Protest Continues G 1
Further on Lodz [AFP] G 2
Piotrkow Strike Calendar [AFP] G 2
Piotrkow Joins Lodz Actions G 3
Belchatow Area Joins Protest G 3
Strike Readiness in Czestochowa G 4
28 July Warning Strike in Slawa Canceled G 4
Government, Solidarity Discuss Law, Order G 4
Delegates Interviewed G 5
Madrid EL PAIS Interviews Solidarity's Lech Walesa [23 Jul] G 6
Rationing of Detergent Postponed Until 1 September G 7
PAP Outlines Directions of Economic Reform G 7
Reform Document Goes to Sejm G 10
New Mining Power Industry Minister Interviewed G 10
Journalist Discusses Price System Implementation G 10
Shortages Mean Tense Weeks Ahead for Nation [Margueritte in LE FIGARO 27 Jul] G 11
Jaruzelski Chairs Council of Ministers Session G 12
More on 28 July Session G 13
NSZZ Solidarity Elects Silesia Regional Official G 13
Independent Agricultural Union Registered in Warsaw G 14
Szaniawski Interviewed on Censorship Law Debate [Brussels LE SOIR 24 Jul] G 14
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Workers' Self-Management G 15
Justice Minister Comments on Penal Code, Amnesty G 15
Dissidents' Trial Examines Procedural Questions G 16
TRYBUNA LUDU on Trial G 16
Primate's Remarks on Domestic Situation Cited G 17
Jelenia Gora Flood Damage Over Z720 Million G 17
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Condemns Psychological Warfare G 17
Lodz PZPR Letter on Reasons, Remedies for Economy G 18
Discussions on Congress Decisions Reported G 19
Further Ninth PZPR Congress Speeches Reported G 20
Foreign Minister Czyrek [TRYBUNA LUDU 24 Jul] G 20
General Siwicki Speech [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 21-22 Jul] G 24
Foreign Trade Official Comments on Credit Problems G 27
Damaging Foreign Trade Contracts Reported G 28
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Views Western Strategy on Nation G 29
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Views Would-Be Emigrants to Austria [Szyndzielorz, 24 Jul] G 29
Leaders Congratulate Castro on Cuban National Day G 30

ROMANIA

Andrei Receives Botswana UN Representative H 1
Briefs: Merchant Fleet Development H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Further on Sri Lanka Prime Minister's Visit I 1
Talks End I 1
Premadasa Leaves 28 Jul I 1
Joint Communique Issued I 2

Djuranovic Receives FRG's Dieter von Wirtzen I 4
Kraigher Sends Messages to Foreign Leaders I 4
Greetings to As-Sadat [BORBA 23 Jul] I 4
Message to 'Arafat I 4
Message to Zhivkov I 5
Dolanc Receives Austrian Socialist Party Official I 5
SWAPO Delegation Arrives in Belgrade on Visit I 5
Pozderac-Led Delegation Leaves for Madrid I 5
Croatian Delegation Returns From PRC Visit [BORBA 23 Jul] I 5
Five on Trial in Kosovo for Albanian Nationalism I 6
Proposal To Lift State of Emergency in Kosovo I 6
Kosovo Presidency Discusses Unemployment Problem I 6
Kosovo's Deva Stresses Need for Continued Vigilance I 8
Kosovo SAWP Candidacy Conference To Meet 31 Jul I 8
Book on Hoxha's Albania Published in Albanian I 8
Bakaric Views Measures To Serve Stabilization I 9
Ljubicic Visits Several Areas in Croatia I 10
Celebration in Gracac I 10
Addresses Gracac Meeting I 11
Visits Belje Combine I 11
Remarks at Belje Combine I 12
Meets Osijek Aktiv I 12

GDR'S VERNER INTERVIEWED ON 35TH CEMA SESSION

AU280808 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 30/1981 pp 3-4

[Interview with Paul Verner, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary--date and place not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: Early this month, Sofia hosted the 35th CEMA council session. What was on the agenda this year?

Paul Verner: This year's CEMA session was marked by the anniversary of the comprehensive program for the development of socialist economic integration that was adopted 10 years ago. Moreover, the session dealt with the report of the CEMA planning committee on the results of the coordination of the 1981-1985 5-year plans.

Primarily, I should like to draw attention to the impressive balance sheet presented at the Sofia session on the development of cooperation in the past decade. It can rightly be stated that the integration policy adopted by the fraternal parties 10 years ago has provided powerful stimuli to the countries' cooperation in all sectors. This is clearly shown by the results achieved. Thus the national income growth rate of the CEMA member countries amounted to 66 percent and that of industrial production 84 percent. Thus our growth rate substantially exceeded that of the capitalist countries. Owing to this economic development in the CEMA countries, great progress was scored in the sociopolitical field. Let me mention here, for example, the substantial dimensions that have been achieved in housing construction, dimensions that are characteristic of the world of socialism today. In the CEMA area nearly 3 million apartments are built annually. On a per capita basis, that is nearly twice as many as in the countries of the European community, the economic grouping of the West European monopolies. In the past 10 years the foreign trade turnover among the CEMA countries rose 3.3 times faster than their national incomes and their industrial production, and it reached a volume of R121 billion in 1980. About two thirds of the total CEMA countries' imports of machinery, equipment, raw materials and consumer goods are part of their mutual trade.

The successful implementation of comprehensive program projects, including such gigantic joint projects as the Soyuz natural gas pipeline, the Kiyembay asbestos combine, the first part of the Ust-Ilimsk cellulose plant and the linking of the USSR power grids with the joint power grid system of the European CEMA countries by means of a 750 kilovolt power transmission line became worldwide renowned facts. In the MPR, the Erdenet combine for the production of copper and molybdenum concentrate was built, and a nickel plant was set up in Cuba. The fraternal collaboration of the working people across all national borders manifested itself in all phases of preparing and implementing these and other projects.

In the past decade, a new quality has developed in scientific-technical cooperation that is characterized by the direct collaboration of our research workers and scientists. The number of directly collaborating scientific-technical organizations of the CEMA countries increased from 1,300 to 3,000 in the 1970's. As a result of this joint work, over 16,000 developments were completed.

It is especially the collaboration with the tremendous USSR potential that has proved to be the shortest way. This has been most clearly demonstrated to the whole world by the example of joint space research.

The progress achieved in implementing the comprehensive program is also reflected in specialization and cooperation in the production sector. In this manner, we succeeded in many cases in establishing modern mass production on a scale that is unprecedented in the world. Let me mention in this context merely the ship and rolling stock production in the GDR, the bus production in Hungary and the production of hoisting and conveying systems in Bulgaria. The mutual exports of specialized machine-building industry products went up from R1.5 billion in 1971 to R9.1 billion in 1980. Their share in overall machinery and equipment deliveries in trade among CEMA countries amounted to 34 percent.

The council session expressed the conviction that the further development of all-round collaboration among CEMA member countries will in future contribute to a still higher degree toward solving the tasks set by the party congresses of the communist and workers parties and toward strengthening the economic power of the socialist countries.

HORIZONT: At the 35th council session, the long-term development of socialist economic integration was extensively discussed. Which tasks are to be particularly stressed in this context?

Paul Verner: The countries united in CEMA are fully aware--this has been proved by the recent party congresses of our fraternal parties, and it was also clearly stated at the 10th SED Congress--that the 1980's will present us with greater and more complicated tasks.

The key problem will increasingly be to raise national economic effectiveness through a substantial acceleration of scientific technical progress. New, highly productive technologies such as microelectronics, automatic control of production processes and the use of industrial robots should and must lead to a quicker breakthrough of technical progress. That is why the council session has devoted great attention to these questions, as shown by the reports and agreements that have been signed.

As is stated in the council session's communique, the CEMA member countries are "aiming at making the forthcoming two 5-year-plan periods a period of intensive cooperation in production, science and technology."

Stipulations were adopted to accelerate the joint development of machine systems for extracting natural resources and for building long-distance gas pipelines, as well as producing energy-saving equipment.

The CEMA session has again shown that all CEMA countries will have to ensure their future economic growth with the current or an only slightly growing volume of raw materials and energy. In this context, the exchange of experience regarding the better utilization of all resources is acquiring great importance.

The 35th council session has shown that today there is no alternative to intensification and rationalization of production. As you know, our party has already taken into account this development with the 10 key points of our economic strategy substantiated by Comrade Erich Honecker SED Central Committee general secretary, at the 10th party congress.

HORIZONT: The statement of the Politburo and the Council of Ministers notes that the deepening of cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries will be an essential prerequisite for consistently implementing the economic strategy adopted by the 10th party congress. How is this expressed?

Paul Verner: The aims for developing our national economy in the years 1981-85, adopted by the 10th SED Congress, are completely based on the agreements concluded with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries within the framework of the long-term plan coordination. First, one has to mention the agreed imports of raw materials and fuel and power. Thus in the years 1981-1985, for instance, 95 million tons of crude oil, 32.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 16 million tons of rolled steel and other raw materials will be imported. In accordance with the CEMA price setting principles we import these goods at prices which, especially in the case of fuel and power, are considerably lower than at the capitalist world market.

The increasing exchange of products of the machine building and electrotechnology/electronics sectors will contribute to accelerating the scientific-technological progress. In this connection the stipulations for further deepening cooperation in such decisive fields of scientific-technological progress like microelectronics and in the higher refinement of raw materials must be stressed, which were adopted at the recent meeting of the GDR-USSR Joint Government Commission, which was held in Moscow at the end of June 1981. These stipulations at the same time contribute to implementing the decisions adopted in Sofia.

As a result of the coordination of the GDR's 1981-85 5-year plans with the CEMA countries, mutual goods deliveries will increase to about M474 billion during this period. This is about 43 percent more than in the past 5-year plan. We regard the continuous expansion of the mutual goods exchange and the strict observance of the delivery obligations of all as important prerequisites for better meeting CEMA demands concerning modern machines and equipment as well as consumer goods.

HORIZONT: At the meeting in Sofia a number of new agreements were signed. What can you tell us about them?

Paul Verner: First, I want to mention the government agreement on establishing a uniform basis of microelectronic components. It provides that the CEMA countries develop and manufacture microelectronic products on the basis of jointly agreed technical parameters in order to guarantee mutual exchangeability. The uniform basis of components is to include a very wide field of application, from communication engineering to modern control systems of machine tools and industrial robots.

By its character the document signed in Sofia is a basic agreement. In order to implement it, additional bilateral agreements must be concluded, in which the concrete obligations of the countries for the development and production of individual components and special technological equipment are contained. The GDR's participation in this agreement is fully in the spirit of the demanding aims of the 10th SED Congress to double production of micro-electronic components until 1985. We will some solve this task, which is highly important for mastering the scientific-technological progress, above all in close cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries. The general agreements on the comprehensive development of the production of sugar and on the production and industrial processing of citrus fruits in the Republic of Cuba, signed during the council meeting, strengthen Cuba's export power and meet the demand of the European CEMA countries for these products in a better way.

HORIZONT: This year's CEMA meeting was met with a broad international response. How can this extraordinary interest be explained?

Paul Verner: Friend and foe follow CEMA meetings with great attention. This is understandable.

Despite changed international conditons and certain difficulties it becomes more and more obvious that the CEMA countries, thanks to their increasing political authority and their increasing economic potential, exert a determining influence on the course of international politics and on the development of the world economy.

The statement in the communique of the council session that the CEMA member countries represent the most important factor for preserving and consolidating peace hits the nail on the head. The preservation of world peace has in fact been made possible, above all, by the joint work of the CEMA countries. Furthermore, this has been accomplished in a situation in which peace has been seriously threatened by the adventurous confrontation course and policy of the intensified arms race of the most reactionary circles of imperialism.

Our enemies in the capitalist countries have used all kinds of slanders and distortions to defame the policy and the 35th council meeting of the CEMA countries. This is a fruitless effort. In view of the fact that unemployment and inflation in the EC countries are constantly increasing, production capacities are not utilized and production is declining, these slanders aim at drawing attention from the crisis like convulsions of the capitalist economy and from the social deteriorations, which the working people have to bear, as well as from the mad arms race.

Therefore, it was a logical consequence that at their meeting in Sofia the CEMA member countries did not only discuss the further development of universal cooperation in this 5-year plan and beyond but also discussed those questions which have resulted from the aggravation of international tensions and the heating up of the arms race by imperialism.

They unanimously support the request included in the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world to contain the arms race and achieve progress in disarmament, and have declared that they will mobilize all their strength for this purpose. This policy, aimed at preserving peace and the welfare of the peoples, is sincerely welcomed by the progressive forces throughout the world. This is and will remain the CEMA policy.

The economy of the socialist countries serves the guarantee of world peace and the benefit of peoples.

REPORTAGE ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA CEMA PARTICIPATION

AU241113 [Editorial Report] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 23 July 1981 on page 3 carries a 1,600-word article by Eng Vratislav Valek, candidate of sciences, entitled "The Future Lies in Close Cooperation," dealing with the CEMA countries' joint investment programs and Czechoslovakia's participation in them.

Speaking about the projects planned for the coming period, Valek says: "The long-term target-oriented cooperation programs foresee the construction of a total of 121 projects, 9 of them on CSSR territory. The transportation sector accounts for most of them, with 53 projects (6 in the CSSR); this is followed by engineering--20 projects (2 in the CSSR); fuels and energy--15 projects; the chemical industry--12 projects (1 in the CSSR) and so forth."

Comparing this program with the 1976-1980 program of joint CEMA projects, Valek notes some "fundamental changes," whereas in the past most joint projects were effected on USSR territory. In the coming decade there will be a greater representation of the other CEMA countries, "especially Bulgaria, Romania and Poland." The changes also concern the structure of the branches involved in the new projects, according to Valek, since in the past the "decisive role" was played by the extraction of raw materials and production and transportation of energy resources. There will also be an increase in the value of the jointly built projects, from 10 billion in transferable rubles in the 1976-1980 period to "twice as much" in 1981-1985.

Discussing Czechoslovakia's participation in CEMA's joint projects, Valek mentions that the CSSR's share in the construction of the Khmelnitskaya nuclear powerplant in the Ukraine amounts to 238.5 million in transferable rubles. In return, Czechoslovakia will receive "2.7 billion kilowatt hours in the years 1981-1985 alone," according to the author.

Speaking about other forms of the CEMA countries' "integration measures," Valek also refers to specialization and production sharing. He mentions in that context that the CEMA countries' mutual deliveries of tractors and agricultural machinery will amount to more than 5 billion in transferable rubles in the 1981-1985 period. Czechoslovakia's share in this cooperation amounts to 347.3 million in transferable rubles.

In the concluding part of the article, Valek deals briefly with the activity of the CEMA countries' "almost 50" joint international economic organizations. Even though these organizations are "irreplaceable" in developing "socialist economic integration," according to Valek, he also mentions the existence of "problems and still unresolved questions" in their activity. Valek mentions that the pending issues concern "some theoretical and practical questions" connected with the CEMA countries' joint investment activity, but does not give any details about their nature.

GDR'S ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON CSCE CONFERENCE RESULTS

LD282340 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Interview with Ambassador Peter Steglich, head of the GDR delegation to the Madrid CSCE Conference, by special correspondent Guenter Leuschner on 28 July in Madrid--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Ambassador, contrary to expectations and contrary to the target set by the representatives of the 35 states themselves, it has not been possible after all to successfully conclude the Madrid CSCE Conference by the end of July. Is this, as is sometimes alleged in the West, the expression of a crisis in which the conference now finds itself? What reasons do you see for this?

[Answer] It seems to me that it would be wrong to regard the agreed upon break until the end of October as a sign of a crisis for this conference. Of course, it had been the aim of the socialist states here in Madrid to conclude the Madrid conference by summer with a substantial and balanced document containing above all a mandate for a European conference on military detente and disarmament. That this has proved impossible is solely due to the attitude of the United States and her NATO allies who have until now prevented an agreement on a mandate for such a conference.

But there are also other reasons why it has been impossible to conclude the conference in July: It is again the United States and other NATO states who are making demands concerning the concluding document, demands which in effect amount to interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states. Clearly, these things are unacceptable for us. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that these NATO positions were rejected by the socialist states months ago. Now, a few days before the end of July, some NATO states have tried to pull what may be described as the fossils of past controversy and debate out of the drawer again. This is naturally bound to considerably delay the editorial work.

[Question] If one were to draw up a balance sheet of what has been achieved, that is, what has been formulated so far, is that in your view a lot or a little?

[Answer] What has been achieved here by painstaking, hard work with a great deal of controversy is indeed not a little. If the balance sheet were to be assessed statistically one might say that far more than 80 percent of the text for a concluding document is now ready in provisional formulation. But this is not the sole consideration, qualitatively significant statements and practical questions concerning the future implementation of the final act have already been agreed upon. They extend from the resolve to continue implementing the principles of the final act in cooperation among the states, to a large number of important provisions in the field of economic and scientific cooperation. Significant texts have also been formulated on questions of interstate relations in the humanitarian sphere as well as the areas of science, culture and education.

The substance and content of the concluding document is already so extensive that the overwhelming majority of participating states have unequivocally expressed their desire that these texts should not be called into question again. They hope that every effort is made to clear up the unresolved questions, of course with a view to the conference being able to adopt a substantial and balanced document. However--and I want to emphasize this--the most important questions still remain to be settled. That is why we believe that a pause for reflection is not useless.

[Question] Permit me to return to the crux of the whole conference, the questions of military detente. There is much talk about the so far unsolved problem of the geographical areas, but what about the other aspects of a mandate for calling such a European disarmament conference?

[Answer] European disarmament is the crux of the conference. It may come as a surprise to some listeners that agreement has already been reached on some questions concerning this all-European conference. The aims of the conference and its convening in two stages have already been laid down. Nor is there any disagreement in principle among the states participating in the Madrid conference that the confidence building measures to be decided upon at a future conference on military detente--which will be the object of the first state--must be militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable.

There remains the key question of the geographical area for confidence building measures, the contours of which were to have been fixed at the Madrid gathering. If this were done, the mandate for the conference could also be decided upon. A few days ago the USSR presented a concrete proposal in this respect. The proposal envisages for the confidence and security building measures all of Europe, the adjacent sea areas and the airspace. According to this proposal, the non-European states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, that is the United States and Canada, are to be included only if this corresponds to a particular instance of confidence and security building measures which are to be adopted at such a conference.

Unfortunately, this constructive approach faces an unrealistic and very ill-balanced proposal from the NATO states. This lags considerably behind the Final Act and in effect pursues no other aim than securing one-sided military advantages for NATO. Therefore, the entire content of this proposal is also a step backward in relation to those other questions on which agreement has already been reached concerning the preparations for an all-European conference. I have just said something about this point. Therefore, the crux of the matter now is that the United States and her allies abandon demands that amount to an ultimatum and quit unrealistic positions. There can be no doubt that this will lead to tough argument when the session resumes.

[Question] My last question, Comrade Ambassador, follows from this last sentence. Should it prove impossible to solve the still open questions of a concluding document, would this not endanger everything that has been achieved so far? Therefore, should one not say that in terms of responsibility the most significant phase of the conference is still to come?

[Answer] I think that you are right. The decisive phase of the gathering is still to come. Here in Madrid the GDR delegation, with the delegations of the other socialist states, has stated again and again that calling a conference on military detente and disarmament is to be and must be the most important result of this gathering. Therefore, all participants' attitude on this issue is the yardstick for their desire for detente and peace. In the course of the debates here, the concept of a balanced concluding document has cropped up again and again. The socialist states subscribe to this wish with the understanding that a balance in the overall text of a concluding document can be said to exist only if agreement is reached on holding a European disarmament conference. This also unequivocally clarifies the responsibility that all states have.

There is still no sign that the United States and other NATO states intend to live up to this particular responsibility. The last few days have shown that they are trying again and again to pull the wool over people's eyes in order to hide the fact that they want to misuse the Madrid gathering to upset the balance of power, to secure one-sided military advantages, and to continue on the course of confrontation. The socialist states will continue to take a consistent stand against this. At the same time, one must warn that those who seek to bring about the failure of the Madrid conference bear a great responsibility. This danger--and this must be said--still exists. But on the other hand, we have a realistic chance of giving the process of detente fresh energy through a positive outcome of the Madrid conference. The delegation of our state will, as before, make a constructive contribution to this end.

[Question] Thank you very much, Comrade Ambassador.

PAP CITES POLISH DELEGATE ON VIENNA MBFR TALKS

LD282155 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Vienna, 25 Jul (PAP)--Leader of the Polish delegation to Vienna talks, Tadeusz Strulak, presented an appraisal of the 8-year old talks on the limitation of arms and armaments in central Europe.

The History of those talks has seen good periods, he told PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski. Clear progress was made starting from the autumn of 1977 till mid-1979. The end of 1979 brought a change for the worse. It was at that time that NATO states took the decision to modernize and deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

As for the latest 24th round of Vienna negotiations, there have been no results, they have not brought us any closer to agreement, Strulak said. The socialist states did not give up and they put forth new proposals. Unfortunately, none of them has been accepted by the West or reciprocated in the form of any step on the part of the Western states.

Poland's representative said he is confident that despite that there is a chance for agreement in Vienna. Now both sides agree that they must focus on the first, relatively small stage, which consists in a total reduction in the order of 30 to 40 thousand troops. Strulak stressed that the difficult political situation in the world casts a shadow on all East-West negotiations, Vienna talks included. The two sides' commitment to security, owing to which the talks were initiated, has not diminished and it may well be even bigger now in view of the dangerous trends which are starting to emerge. If this commitment comes into prominence, it seems that agreement should be achieved. Anyway, there surely is no better alternative for this region of Europe where the greatest numbers of weapons have been amassed, where it poses the greatest danger, Strulak said.

CSSR DELEGATE AT CSCE TALKS VIEWS DIFFICULTIES

LD282152 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 28 Jul (CETEKA)--The recess in the meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories should be used to seek ways of solving the still outstanding issues to make it possible to adopt in the autumn a positive and comprehensive final document, head of the Czechoslovak delegation Radoslav Klein told the meeting today.

The results attained so far clearly prove that such document can be formulated with good will of all participants and with respect for their justified interests.

Radoslav Klein pointed out that difficulties have been cropping up in the deliberations every time some Western delegations tried to assert unilateral and for a number of states unacceptable proposals which not only disrupt the balanced character of the Final Act, but also frequently aim at its revision.

These delegations have also been resorting to steps at variance with the general diplomatic practice in effort to distort the real state of affairs. This was particularly apparent in connection with the announcement of a recess in the Madrid meeting. The bourgeois means of information tried to blame the recess on the socialist countries at variance with facts.

Radoslav Klein fully supported the new Soviet initiative which creates solid basis for the solution of the key issue required for a decision to convene a conference o[illegible]itary relaxation and disarmament in Europe--the question of expanding the zone of v[illegible]ity of confidence-building measures. He voiced the hope that the recess will be used for useful contacts and talks to help reach goals more quickly.

ARAB AMBASSADORS CONDEMN 'ISRAELI AGGRESSION'

AU271933 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 27 Jul 81

["Condemning the Aggressor"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jul (BTA)--At a meeting prompted by the tense situation in the Middle East, the ambassadors of the Arab states of the Steadfastness Front and the PLO representative in Sofia have approved a declaration condemning the destruction war being waged by Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

It is emphasized that these acts of aggression are the result of the joint strategy of Israel and the United States, of the U.S. plans and the policy in that part of the world. The declaration reads that without the U.S. backing neither the attacks over Lebanon nor the bombing on the Iraqi atomic center could have ever been possible.

The participants in the meeting point to the direct link between the escalation of the Israeli aggression and the so-called "peace mission" of Philip Habib whose real aim is to frustrate the Soviet initiatives regarding the solution to the Middle East crisis, as laid down in Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

High assessment is given in the declaration of the principled stand of the socialist community countries in backing the just struggle of the Arab peoples, and an appeal is made for consolidating the friendship and the strategical alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, the true friends of the Arab peoples.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT MARKS EGYPT'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU271138 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Mikhayl Neykov article: "23 July--Egypt's National Holiday"]

[Text] The Egyptian people are celebrating their national holiday in an atmosphere of tension and complications caused by the aggressive actions of imperialism and Zionism, by the Egyptian Government's conspiracy with forces that are hostile to the Arab people's hopes and aspirations. This atmosphere continues to obstruct the just settlement of the Middle East problems.

In recent years the Egyptian Government tried to solve the difficult socioeconomic problems existing in the country--such as the growing unemployment rate, the steadily increasing food prices, the financial ruin of small landowners and their migration to urban centers, as well as the low labor productivity in industrial enterprises, the expansion of smuggling in goods and materials and last, but not least, the intensified criminality rate, especially among youths. The concept adopted on the so-called "economic opening" of the country toward the large capitalist states, with the help of financial credits and arms deliveries from the United States and its allies failed to produce the expected results. Partial successes in this respect conceal Egypt's growing debts as regards foreign corporations and banks, the merciless exploitation of the country's natural resources and the actual impoverishment of the people. There have been some advantages indeed, but only for a very limited number of people.

The majority of people with common sense in the country are justifiably pointing out that there is a way out of the present crisis, and that this way out implies the restoration of economic relations between Egypt and its natural allies and friends, such as the Arab countries and peoples, the states of the socialist community and, above all--the Soviet Union. It is being recalled that relations with these partners throughout the sixties and at the beginning of the seventies were based on the principles of equal rights, mutual advantage and noninterference in domestic affairs. In those years precisely Egypt achieved its most remarkable successes, in accordance with the country's interests. These sober voices expressing common sense have recently been becoming increasingly insistent.

The people of the Nile Valley are celebrating their national holiday on 23 July. Having proved throughout the century their vital strength and their creative talents, the Egyptian people have overcome great trials in their history and have rejected foreign domination, achieving their country's independence. Egypt is playing an important role in the Arab East today. The problems of this area can hardly be resolved without the active participation of this country. This participation must be free of opportunistic considerations and free of cooperation with those forces which are playing a negative and dangerous role in the Middle East. Historical experience shows and we are confident that the Egyptian people are capable of making their correct choice, that they will successfully cope with their difficulties and contribute to the development of the Arab countries' national liberation movement, as well as to the consolidation of peace and security in the Middle East.

YORDANOV SPEAKS IN SOFIA ON CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

AU281945 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jul (BTA)--Today a solemn meeting to mark the 28th anniversary of the attack against the Moncada barracks near the town of Santiago de Cuba, was held here. Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

The speaker said that this bold attack on July 26, 1953 was neither accidental nor was it an end in itself, but a historic event which marked the outset of a new stage in the heroic struggle of the Cuban people for freedom and independence. "Militarily the glorious revolutionary action ended unsuccessfully, but is was a victory of an unestimable moral and political effect, a victory of human dignity over obscurantism and the reactionary forces," the speaker said. Mr Georgi Yordanov went on to emphasize the significance of the Moncada attack for the revolutionary movement throughout Latin America.

Further on the speaker dwelt on the historic acquisitions of the island after the victory of the 1959 January the first revolution. In that connection he said that at present Cuba was a bright symbol of the struggle against imperialism and reaction, a shining example for scores of peoples who have chosen the road of independent development and liberty, the road of socialism. "Fraternal Cuba is a solid link in the socialist community. She is a true stronghold of peace, social progress and communism," said Mr Yordanov. It was also stressed that Cuba has set an example of how a small but heroic people, an immediate neighbor of the most powerful and the most vulturous imperialist state, can be successful in the building of the socialist society. Mr Georgi Yordanov said that the Cuban revolution has been victorious, as her leaders have repeatedly stated, thanks to the huge, selfless and decisive aid of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The speaker dwelt also on the aggressive acts of the imperialist reactionary forces and the United States against the young free state. It was noted that these acts are desparate efforts of the doomed to reverse the wheel of history. Pointing to the efforts of the world reactionary forces, of the U.S. administration which have made an open accord with the Beijing hegemonists to annihilate what we call "the spirit of Helsinki", Mr Georgi Yordanov said: "We must express the firm confidence that imperialism will fail, that its subversive maneuvres will be unmasked, that the Pentagon's expansionist plans will fail.... The socialist community is a strong mainstay of peace in the world, a stronghold against which any aggression and hostile act will crash. The socialist countries and the Soviet Union in the first place are the main factor for preserving peace in the world as the peace program of the 26th Congress of the CPSU calls for.

The speaker dwelt on the economic assistance the Soviet Union in rendering Cuba and on the economic ties Bulgaria maintains with that country. It was pointed out that bilateral trade in the last 5 years has amounted to about 800 million roubles, that the 60 big complete projects constructed on Cuban territory with the assistance of Bulgarian specialists are the offspring of bilateral cooperation. It was added that more than 700 Bulgarian specialists are working now in Cuba.

In conclusion Mr Georgi Yordanov stressed the admiration evoked by the high internationalist conscience of the Cuban people, their combat solidarity and irreconcilability with the aggressive forces throughout the world.

The meeting was attended by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, senior party workers and public figures.

PEKO TAKOV HELPS INAUGURATE FACTORY IN CUBA

For the text of Peko Takov's speech at the inauguration of the 26 July Heroes Factory in Holguin, Cuba on 27 July see pages Q 9-13 in the Cuba section of the 29 July Latin American DAILY REPORT.

BCP GREETS SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU282014 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 28 Jul (BTA)--At the Tenth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party which opened here today, Mr Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, read a message of greetings on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

It is said in the message that the Bulgarian communists follow up with lively interest and rejoice in the successes of the Spanish communists, who are fighting for defence, strengthening and development of democracy under hard and complicated conditions, who are working for the rallying of the ranks and for strengthening the unity of the working class and of the entire working population into a struggle for profound social reforms, for peace and socialism" reads the message of greetings in part.

The message expresses feelings of solidarity with the communists, with all progressive and democratic forces in Spain, who are firmly opposing the reactionary attempts aimed at crushing down the constitutional order in the country and at diverting the Spanish people from the road of democracy and progress they have chosen.

The message mentions the longtime traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the communists of Bulgaria and Spain. Satisfaction is expressed in the message with the present positive development of relations between the two parties. The Bulgarian Communist Party expresses its wish for these relations to continue to further deepen and grow upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

On the threshold of the eighties, the message reads on, the world has plunged into an atmosphere of mounting political tensions triggered by the aggressive circles in the United States and NATO. Now, more than ever before, the key task of all communists, of all the peaceloving people in the world is to save the world from a thermonuclear catastrophe, to stop the emergence of a new stage in the nuclear armaments race. For this reason the Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people adopted the peace programme approved by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as a programme of their own and are making earnest efforts for its translation into reality.

Committed to its international traditions the Bulgarian Communist Party is actively contributing to the strengthening of solidarity and unity of the socialist community and of the international communist and workers' movement, and is rendering active support to all the progressive forces who have waged a battle against imperialism and reaction, a battle for freedom, and independence, for peace and social progress.

COMMENTATORS VIEW POLISH PARTY FORUMS, SOLIDARITY

Aims Contrasted

LD281736 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Poland's economy is in a highly unfavorable state. Statistical data say that industrial production, raw materials and agricultural production all show a declining (?tapestry). This has its impact on the country's entire economy and the people's living standards. But not all people in Poland are bent on finding ways and means of how to tackle this situation. This fact was corroborated at Sunday's meeting of leaders of the Walesa-headed trade union, who again refused to cooperate with state bodies in tackling the current social, political and economic crisis in Poland. Their attitude and new strike threats indicate that the leadership of the Walesa-headed trade union is not interested in tackling the current crisis. The leadership has come forward with further conditions calling on the government to draw up a plan of improvements of the market situation, refusing at the same time any coresponsibility in the process of boosting production figures in industry and agriculture.

The Walesa-headed Solidarity trade union fails to create conditions for settling problems accumulated partly due to their own disruptive activity. They refuse a draft bill on trade unions and a bill on the press, maintaining that the state fails to meet their demands. But on the other hand, Solidarity itself prints and distributes sundry pamphlets against the state, their contents frequently being openly anticommunist. Solidarity opposes the trade union's draft bill because of its allegedly anti-union character.

The members of the Katowice Party Forum hold absolutely different views as regards the settlement of the crisis. They emphasize the fact that labor productivity and effectiveness determine the country's development and the improvement of living standards. Among the decisive factors are efficient organization of the labor process, noninterruption of working cycles, rational exploitation of raw material and other types of material, and altogether efficient management of the nation's economy; not strikes and confusion, but systematic management of production and the labor process, and everybody's honest attitude to his or her job. This is how Poland's national economy and its further development can be ensured.

The members of the Katowice Party Forum also came forward with proposals of how to settle the political crisis, especially within Poland's United Workers Party. In its ranks and elsewhere, even after the party's ninth extraordinary congress, rightwing elements did not discontinue their activities aimed at escalating tension and dismantling the socialist political system. Therefore, the Katowice Forum calls for strengthening the working class and communist character of the PUWP and for purifying its ranks. The forum points out that in the ranks of the party there cannot be anybody who is trying to put into practice anticommunist, chauvinist, anti-Soviet, social democratic and Trotskiyist views.

The leaders of the Walesa-headed trade union are evidently working toward dismantling the socialist system in Poland, while the Katowice Forum is striving for the process of strengthening the socialist system.

Representatives Meet in Poznan

LD290900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 29 Jul 81

[From the "Minutes From Abroad" program, presented by Frantisek Prachar]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the Poznan and Katowice Party Forums and representatives of other similar aktivs from various parts of Poland was held in Poznan yesterday.

Frantisek Sojka has telephoned us about it from Warsaw:

They came from Katowice, Szczecin, Walbrzych, Wroclaw and other towns to exchange views on the situation in the country and the PZPR. They spoke with one voice in favor of strengthening the ideological and action unity of the party on principles of Marxism-Leninism and rejected resolutely various manifestations of social democratism, revisionism and opportunism. As was shown by individual addresses of representatives of these aktivs, they, together with all convinced members of the PZPR, want to help the party rid itself of all ideologically and politically alien views and those who propagate them.

In connection with overcoming the present political and economic crisis, they emphasized the importance of a consistent implementation of the conclusions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Participants in the meeting in Poznan endorsed two documents of the Katowice Party Forum dealing with the cases of persecution of the party aktiv and the strengthening of the unity of the party and its leading role in society. They state among other things that the number of cases of attacks on communists, attempts to blacken them in the press, cases of psychological and physical terror, threats and cases of political blakcmail are increasing.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES RECENT U.S. POSITIONS

Dictates at Ottawa Summit

LD240844 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Jul (CETEKA)--Washington succeeded in asserting all its plans against detente in international relations, especially between East and West, the daily RUDE PRAVO commented today on the results of the Ottawa seven-nation summit.

The paper wrote that the other participants in the meeting submitted themselves to a strong U.S. dictate. President Reagan's conception is simple: The socialist community is the source of all evil in the world; therefore the United States and its allies must build up their military potential, deploy new American missiles in Western Europe and shirk negotiations on detente with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty states. Everything not fitting in this conception is simply ignored, though it is totally at variance with the interests of their own peoples and the whole world, the daily stressed.

It described the conclusions of the summit as negative, as another symptom of the policy that the Reagan administration is bringing into international relations--the cold war policy.

Plans To Move Troops Closer

LD271120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The United States is planning to transfer certain military units stationed in West Germany to points closer to the Czechoslovak and GDR borders. The Bonn correspondent of RUDE PRAVO reports that West German newspapers have drawn attention to this on several occasions during the past few weeks. In doing so they have been trying to create the impression that the main reason for this is nothing more than Washington's desire to acquire new and more suitable barracks. The plan has several stages. The first step is to expand the existing military exercise areas in the direction of our borders to enable larger units to use them. Individual units are to exercise on them as frequently as possible in order to get used to the terrain and in particular to accustom the local inhabitants to a greater American military presence. Involved in this phase is the transfer of three American brigades to the towns of Giessen, (?Loutstetten) and Grafewoehr approximately 30 km from the Czechoslovak border-crossing point at Rozvadov.

The next stage involves a forward transfer of 14 brigades. In view of the fact that formations equipped with missiles are also involved the possibility is not excluded that a contingent of Pershing--II and Cruise missiles is also planned for deployment in these forward-based positions.

The West German progressive public has pointed out the dangers inherent in submitting to the United States. It has also exposed the real aim of these plans which is to carry out both military and political blackmail. As the RUDE PRAVO correspondent goes on to stress, Bonn's words about its attempt to contribute to the elimination of mistrust between the East and the West are, in the light of these plans, only an empty gesture because they run counter to its deeds.

GREETINGS SENT TO CUBA'S CASTRO ON STATE HOLIDAY

AU271335 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 25 Jul (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the Republic of Cuba--the 28th anniversary of the day of national uprising:

Dear Comrade Castro, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government and people of CSSR, and in our own name we send you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Cuban people ardent comradely greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the state holiday of the Republic of Cuba--the 28th anniversary of the day of national uprising.

The heroic attack on the Moncada Barracks 28 years ago opened the decisive phase of the many years of the Cuban people's fight for freedom, national sovereignty and independence, a fight that culminated in the victory of the country's revolutionary forces on 1 January 1959. Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the Communist Party--the Cuban people achieved significant successes thanks to their untiring efforts and the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in building their free socialist fatherland. The anti-Cuban provocations and the hostile campaigns of the world reaction and imperialism could change nothing in this.

The Republic of Cuba is a firm link of the socialist community today. It is making a significant contribution to consolidating its unity, to the common fight for peace and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for international detente and disarmament. The people of your country are granting effective assistance to peoples fighting for their independence and autonomous development. By its active work as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, the Republic of Cuba is contributing to strengthening the movement's anti-imperialist orientation.

We are following with sincere sympathy the devoted struggle of Cuban communists and all working people of your country to successfully fulfill the tasks set by the Second PCC Congress for the further all-round advance of socialist society. We express full support for your country's people who, as always in the past, are also now giving a conclusive answer to the provocative actions of North American imperialism. In these efforts they can fully rely on the CSSR's solidarity also in the future.

We hold in high esteem the constantly developing relations of friendship and all-round comradely cooperation between the fraternal parties and peoples of our two countries. We will continue deepening and developing these relations in the interests of the Czechoslovak and Cuban people, in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

We wish you, Dear Comrade Castro, and through you all working people of the fraternal Republic of Cuba, many new successes in building the socialist society in your country.

On the same occasion Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, congratulated Blas Roca, member of the PCC Central Committee's Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly of Popular Power of the Republic of Cuba.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Isidoro Peoli Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

The CSSR's National Front Central Committee sent a congratulatory letter to the Cuban Committee for the Defense of the Revolution.

The Central Council of Trade Unions sent congratulations to the Center of Cuban Working People.

Friendship Society Ceremony

FL241535 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak-Cuban Friendship Society celebrated the 26th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks with a political-cultural ceremony held at the House of Cuban Culture in Prague.

Stanislav Svoboda [deputy minister of foreign affairs] and other representatives of the country's political and cultural life, as well as leaders of the aforementioned committee, were in attendance.

DISSIDENT BATTEK SENTENCED TO PRISON TERM

NC281701 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Prague, 28 Jul (AFP)--Czechoslovak dissident Rudolf Battek was sentenced today to seven-and-a-half years in prison on the second day of his trial here for subversive activities and assaulting a police officer, a source close to the Charter 77 dissident group said.

Former Communist Party officials who held office during the 1968 Soviet military intervention here today called on the Italian and Spanish Communist Party leaders, Enrico Berlinguer and Santiago Carrillo, to intervene on Mr Battek's behalf.

The letters, signed by 11 people, including former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, said Mr Battek had been "arbitrarily persecuted" and the party leaders' intervention in his favor "would contribute to the halt of anti-socialist persecutions." According to copies given to Western correspondents here.

SLOVAK PRAVDA URGES LENINIST STYLE IN PARTY WORK

AU271342 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Vigor of the Leninist Style"]

[Excerpts] The demand for the Leninist style of work must be raised again and again. No matter how perfectly its theoretical principles have been worked out, no matter how many outstanding examples of people striving to enact the Leninist style there are, it is still not enough. The present complex tasks and the demands placed on management require its application everywhere. They require that it be adopted by all personnel holding positions of responsibility.

The Leninist style of work is not unknown in practice. People are familiar with the term. Some employees, however, do not know what is essential about it, assuming that any party work can be provided with the protective exterior of these words. Or they know what the essence of the Leninist style of work is but apply in practice only some of its principles. It is necessary to warn and to emphasize that all the elements making up the Leninist style of work are inseparable from each other, that they are truly Leninist only when applied comprehensively, as an integrated whole. That is why it is impermissible to focus merely upon one or several components of the Leninist style of work.

When stressing, for example, collective decision-making while disregarding the other components, there will be a prevalence of fruitless discussions; when focusing merely on industrious activity, we may arrive at practicalism [prakticizmus]; by abandoning a scientific approach we will make a transition to subjectivism; by separating theory from practice we will arrive at purely academic meditations; by overestimating the sense of what is new we will forget the good experience from the past and so forth.

It is not difficult to list all the requisite postulates of managerial work. Many people are capable of dexterously incorporating them in festive speeches, evaluation sheets, reports and the like. These sound progressive so the halo of up-to-dateness, assertiveness, the sense of what is new and of the current tasks immediately surrounds their author's head. However, what kind of impact do these ideas have on those who read or listen to them and clearly see that the words are not followed by deeds and are thus becoming hollow? Many individuals who have very quickly adopted in their vocabularly fashionable terms denoting activity should be equally fast in learning to implement the meaning of their words, because by merely increasing the frequency of such words in their speeches while disregarding deeds they do nothing but a disservice. That is precisely the way of depreciating the principles of the Leninist style of work in people's minds.

The implementation of the Leninist style of work must become the subject of the party's frontal struggle because today any manifestations of practicalism, subjectivist arrogance and dilettantism are twice as harmful. At the same time we must take into account that the Leninist style of work brings forth a new type of a high-level employee, for whom a profound respect for and a sensitive approach to people, evenhandedness, adherence to party principles, a self-critical attitude and great demands on himself are a law. One of the documents adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress states that "he who loses the ability to critically assess his own work, who has sealed himself off from the masses, who cultivates flatterers and toadies, who has lost the communists' confidence, cannot be a party functionary." That is why it is necessary today in evaluating the leading cadres to distinguish fundamentally between those who have mastered or are striving to master the Leninist style of work and those who do not develop any further, who are not working on themselves.

We must pull up by the roots the voices, no matter how isolated they may be, asking doubtingly whether the Leninist methods of work are not outdated by now and, therefore, inapplicable. Such views can be the result of only one thing--ignorance. Some individuals, in turn, assume that they are working in a Leninist manner by "ruling" with an iron hand, by issuing decisions and orders one after the other.

V.I. Lenin used to ridicule those who believed that any task can be resolved by "communist decrees." He advised the high-level personnel "to beware not to let themselves be carried away by command, to immediately absorb what science already had accomplished."

His ideas are highly valuable, vigorous and topical for the present. Let us recall, for example, the relevance under the present conditions of his appeal to respect facts. [He argued that] to be able to objectively scientifically analyze every phenomenon it is necessary to consider not only individual facts but a whole complex of facts pertaining to the issue under discussion, to examine the inner connections between phenomena, and thus to penetrate their essence.

Deplorably, the profound lesson from this idea has not yet been drawn by quite many comrades in positions of responsibility at various levels, comrades who like to assess the actual state of affairs on the basis of sporadic, unique or incomplete facts and instances. That results from complacency and lack of knowledge about the Leninist method and sometimes also from the endeavor to assert something, from presenting one's wish as a fact, from emphasizing "advantageous" facts and thereby orienting the development according to one's subjective wish. All this is sometimes being done even while the principle of collective decision-making is formally adhered to. However, it must be kept in mind that if the members of a collective are not familiar with the Leninst style of work they easily succumb to subjectivist assessments and decisions.

We can state without exaggerating that the Leninist style of work as a package of the aforementioned components is attractive and we will find few people who will disagree with it. However, just as with any other task of the present, it is not enough merely to agree with it. What is needed is active participation.

SLOVAK PRAVDA VIEWS CITIZENS' REPORTS OF OFFENSES

AU281124 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Living From Honest Work"]

[Excerpts] On the whole, our society has been developing favorably. This does not mean, however, that we can afford to ignore, circumvent or fail to resolve the persisting or new problems and shortcomings. It is no secret that every year pilfering, but also other forms of economic criminality, as well as fires or operational breakdowns, are visibly damaging our economy, causing losses that run into millions. At the same time we know that the data about persons who have been prosecuted or sentenced do not reflect the true existence and thus also the extent of the consequences of the most diverse and more or less cunning forms of damaging our economy. Even the deputies of our highest representative bodies have more than once pointed out this serious social problem. The findings gained from dealing with complaints, denouncements [oznameni] and recommendations lodged last year by the working people with the Slovak National Council, ministries and other central bodies and national committees also are evidence of serious shortcomings.

Last year, compared with the preceding year, the overall number of complaints lodged by the working people, was lower. That, however, does not apply to all complaints. For example, the complaints about shortcomings in management and control work rose from 12.3 to 13.5 percent and about the violation of socialist legality from 10.1 to 11.2 percent. Also many anonymous denouncements reported the violation of socialist legality. Of the almost 4,000 such denouncements, which constituted more than 10 percent of all complaints lodged, more than 34 percent were justified. In these complaints, citizens most frequently drew attention to the pilferage of property in socialist ownership and improper behavior by high-level personnel. They reported that some of the problems and shortcomings repeat themselves. Their causes are known. They are directly connected with shortcomings in management and control work, with an inconsistent and irresponsible attitude to the fulfillment of tasks, to adopted resolutions of the party and state bodies as well as to one's own measures.

Those citizens, not indifferent to social values, and who, by criticizing shortcomings and those responsible, making use of complaints, denouncements and recommendations--demand rectification, are behaving correctly, as are those who are willing to commit themselves in such matters and effectively help.

KAPITONOV-LED USSR DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Tour of Berlin

LD281554 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited architectural and cultural historical sights in Berlin. They were especially interested in complex housing construction. The guests inquired about efficient construction methods in new buildings, reconstruction and modernization. The city tour ended with a visit by the Soviet parliamentarians to the television tower where they briefed themselves on the cultural and historical buildings of Berlin city center which were rebuilt after the war and on projects for the coming year.

Talks With Stoph

LD282050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jul (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Willi Stoph told them the fraternal alliance with the USSR is the foundation of the GDR's stable and steady development. The implementation of the long-term program of industrial specialization and cooperation of both states, he said, increasingly helps to integrate their economies.

The GDR Government and people, Willi Stoph went on, unanimously support the peace appeal addressed by the USSR Supreme Soviet to the world's parliaments and peoples as another significant step in mobilizing the world's peace-loving forces against the arms race and the growing war danger, and for disarmament and the strengthening of peace.

Ivan Kapitonov stressed the special importance attached to deepening the trusting cooperation of the GDR and the USSR in all areas of social life and the strengthening of the fraternal relations between the two peoples, particularly in view of the aggravated international situation.

Received by Verner

LD282106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jul (ADN)--On Tuesday, 28 July Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a friendly conversation the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the Soviet Union. Verner conveyed to them the fraternal greetings of Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

The two men exchanged experiences in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. They said that great importance was attached to the close cooperation and interchange of ideas between the supreme elected assemblies of both countries. They added that the peoples of their closely allied states see the prime task of our time to be working very actively for the strengthening of peace and the continuation of peaceful coesixtence in order to effectively meet the dangerous aggravation in the international situation that is created by the imperialist policy of confrontation.

Paul Verner briefed the Soviet visitors on the initiatives and exertions of both urban and rural working people in implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions, the proven policy of the main task, the integral economic and social policy. He said that the results of the People's Chamber elections and the great exertions in the socialist competition to fulfill the national economic plan demonstrated the unity of party and people in implementing domestic and foreign policy tasks. The fraternal cooperation of the GDR and the USSR is an essential element of the policy of the socialist German state.

Ivan Kapitonov gave an account of the work of the Soviets of the people's deputies in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. He said that with the broad participation of the citizens they were making an important contribution to the comprehensive economic and social development of their regions and were discharging their powers of coordination and control with high responsibility. Socialist democracy is being steadily consolidated by the active legislative work of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The conversation, which was attended by member of the GDR Council of State Klaus Sorgen Oht and USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

POLISH AGENCY CITED ON SOLIDARITY PROTESTS

DW290857 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1504 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] According to a report by the Polish news agency PAP, the Solidarity union has launched a protest action in the Lodz region against food shortages and the announced reduction in meat rations. A convoy of buses with flags and posters drove up to the building of the city adminsitration. Similar actions reportedly are to be staged in the next few days.

According to PAP a march of women has been announced for Thursday. Similar actions organized by Solidarity took place in the Polish port city of Szczecin last weekend, the trade union paper GLOS PRACY reports.

KAMPUCHEAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS 25 JUL

BK280940 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jul (SPK)--According to VNA, a Kampuchean military delegation headed by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense of Kampuchea, arrived in Berlin on Saturday, [25 July] for an official friendship visit to the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Ministry of Defense.

The Kampuchean delegation had a cordial talk with a GDR delegation and discussed with it the continuation of close cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

On the same day, the Kampuchean delegation visited the memorial to the combatants fallen in the struggle against Hitler's fascism and militarism at Brandenburg.

MUECKENBERGER HOLDS TALKS WITH ANGOLA'S LUKOKI

LD271548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul (ADN)--SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger and Ambrosio Lukoki, Politburo member of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor of Angola, expressed their concern at the dangers to world peace and international security arising from imperialist forces' policy of confrontation and the arms race fanned by them. During a discussion in Berlin today, the two politicians stressed that the strengthening of worldwide action unity among all forces interested in peace, arms limitation, the consolidation of national independence and social progress was the prime concern of both parties and states.

The Angolan guest reported on the efforts of his people to defend the country's independence and territorial integrity against the continuing attacks by the South African apartheid regime. Mueckenberger assured Angola, in view of these continuing acts of aggression, of the firm solidarity of GDR workers. The two sides praised the high level of relations between their parties and states. They expressed the determination to develop this cooperation on an all-round basis.

COMMUNIQUE ON GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY RATION TALKS

LD281646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Talks ended yesterday between Solidarity and the government on the subject of the Council of Ministers' decision to lower the norms of the rations of meat and meat products.

The union representatives stated that the members of the union and the Solidarity leadership could not accept the decision on decreasing the allocation for August and September 1981. The government replied: The situation on the meat market is desperate, contract purchasing is low and imports--22,000 tons in August--are not sufficient to cover the shortage. Altogether, in the coming month there will be a shortage of 27,000 tons of meat and poultry. What does this mean? It means that not everyone will be able to get meat for their coupons. In this situation the government has decided to lower the norms.

Representatives of Solidarity replied: If the correct relations between the purchasing prices for agricultural products and demand were established, there would be no regression in cattle breeding. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy should immediately undertake direct steps to improve the situation.

The government said: Everything possible is being done. Meat is being imported as a priority product. In April, 45,000 tons of state stocks of meat were transferred for retail sale. Within the framework of the economic reform, a system of encouraging animal breeding is being worked out but we will have to wait for the results.

As a result of the talks, the minister of domestic trade and services and the vice minister of agriculture decided:

To suspend their decision on lowering the norms for September;

To undertake vigorous actions in order to increase contract purchasing or imports by 15 August and to decide on the size of the rations for September only after this date;

To present to the government, for analysis, the possibilities of recompense in the coming months for the decrease in the August norms.

The minister of domestic trade and services also proposed that a permanent mixed team be created, incorporating the unions and the interested ministries, to deal with matters of meat rationing.

We obtained all this information from a Telex sent by the information office of the NSZZ Solidarity Mazowsze region and signed by Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and servies; Stanislaw Szczepanski, vice minister of agriculture and food economy; and Stanislaw Rusinek, representative of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity.

We are pleased that this is a joint communique, signed by the two sides, even though it contains very little good news.

LOCAL SOLIDARITY GROUPS PROTEST SHORTAGES

Lodz Protest Continues

LD281526 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The protest action by the executive of the Lodz land region of NSZZ Solidarity against the shortage of food on the market has continued today.

At 1500 a cavalcade of 35 trucks and 7 state motor transportation cars passed with lights and turning signals on, along Piotrkowska Street, from Niepodleglosci Square to Wolnosci Square.

The cars stopped for a moment in front of the Lodz municipal office.

Further on Lodz

NC281614 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul (AFP)--About 10,000 persons today marched behind a line of vehicles that for the second day running drove through Lodz to protest the national food shortage, a trade union source said from the textile-manufacturing city.

About 50 local buses, followed by trucks and light vans, spent an hour driving, headlamps lit, at a snail's pace along the city's main street. They halted for three minutes outside the city hall and sounded their horns.

Unlike yesterday's procession, where only a handful of vehicles were involved, today's parade attracted about 10,000 followers on foot who chanted slogans like "Long live 'Solidarity'" and "We shan't let ourselves starve."

The vehicles carried posters saying "be careful, a hungry people can devour its rulers," "The government governs, the party rules, and the people are hungry," and "We have our pockets full of (ration) tickets, so where is the food?"

The "Solidarity" source said police did not interfere and the demonstration broke up peacefully.

Tomorrow a similar procession of trucks will be organised in Lodz and on Thursday women and children will hold another "hunger march" in the city.

Political observers here said there was little chance that subsequent marches would be cancelled because the government and Solidarity remained far apart on the proposed 20 percent reduction in meat rations from August 1 on.

Negotiations between union and government leaders ended yesterday in Warsaw with little hope for a compromise. The authorities said they would try to limit the meat reduction to the month of August, but made no commitment.

The union rank-and-file, meanwhile, appears pessimistic. Branches in the south central city of Czestochowa and the central city of Piotrkow Trybunalski have adopted strike plans to protest the food shortage without consulting Solidarity's National Coordinating Committee.

Piotrkow Strike Calendar

NC281250 Paris AFP in English 1233 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul (AFP)--The Solidarity branch in the central town of Piotrkow has set out a strike calendar to protest against food shortages, with a first warning stoppage on August 7, a source in the independent union said today.

If workers are not given satisfaction, Solidarity will start an unlimited strike on August 13, the source said.

The local Solidarity office said that Piotrkow would be represented on Thursday in nearby Lodz, the second largest city in Poland, for the second "hunger march" in socialist Poland.

The first went off without incident on Saturday in Kutno, some 100 kms (60 miles) west of Warsaw. About 2,000 people, many of them women and children, took part.

The new strike threat follows a decision by the Solidarity branch in the southern town of Czestochowa to declare a strike alert throughout the province from today.

Piotrkow workers are demanding urgent food supplies for the region and have alleged that there are not even enough supplies to cover ration coupons issued by authorities.

The workers also demand the sacking of a deputy provincial administrator whom they hold responsible for the shortages.

The Solidarity branch said that meetings would begin in all local factories on Friday, adding that the union had requested a meeting that day with both the mayor and the region's administrator.

The union said that if no satisfaction was obtained, a strike alert would be called for August 3, with the first one hour warning strike following four days later.

The next step would be a 24-hour strike on August 10, after which workers would resort to an open-ended strike starting on three days later.

Meanwhile a Solidarity source here in the capital said that the recent worsening of food shortages, coupled with the government's decision to cut meat rations by 20 per cent as of Saturday, had given rise to meetings, in factories around the country to discuss appropriate strategy.

The source said that workers at the key Swierszewski tools factory in Warsaw itself planned an original form of protest. Workers plan to begin adding 15 minutes a day to the 15-minute morning break to which workers are entitled, arriving by degrees to a total stoppage.

Piotrkow Joins Lodz Actions

LD282038 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The regional board of Solidarity in Piotrkow Trybunalski has joined in the actions of the Lodz Solidarity. We have received a statement by Telex from the Piotrkow regional board. Due to the failure to improve supplies and the failure to recall Voivoda Jozef Renko-Rajski from his post, the regional board has decided on behalf of its 70,000 members, to take the following forms of protest: on 31 July, rallies will be held in works enterprises at the end of the first shift and beginning of the second shift; on the same day, a meeting with the authorities of towns and parishes to discuss supplies; on 3 August, an announcement of strike readiness; on the 8 [words indistinct]; a 24-hour strike [word indistinct].

Belchatow Area Joins Protest

LD282145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Following the decision of the regional executive of NSZZ Solidarity in Piotrkow Trybunalski, beginning tomorrow the action is to be joined by the Solidarity work's committees from the Belchatow area. In connection with the failure to improve supplies in the voivodship, the Piotrkow Solidarity has also adopted a decision to undertake protest action in its region. It is to begin 31 July with rallies in work establishments between the first and second shift.

Strike Readiness in Czestochowa

LD281820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] As of 0600 strike readiness is obligatory in the Czestochowa industrial enterprises. Our correspondent has been told that the regional executive of NSZZ Solidarity in Czestochowa has adopted this decision in view of protests submitted by work establishments.

These protests are related directly to the drastic deterioration of the supplies of basic goods, particularly food for the population. They are also connected with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services decision which envisages a reduction of the present meat ration norms. We remind you that the present situation on the food market is primarily caused by a considerable drop in procurement. Yesterday minister of domestic trade and services, Zygmunt Lakomiec, and vice minister of agriculture and food, Stanislaw Szczepanski, presented the current possibilities regarding food supplies to representatives of Solidarity.

28 JULY WARNING STRIKE IN SLAWA CANCELED

LD281650 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 28 Jul 81

["Communique" issued by the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Zielona Gora]

[Text] A 2-hour warning strike had been announced for today in the parish peasant mutual aid cooperative in Slawa. The decision to strike was adopted by the Solidarity factory committee in that cooperative because of the vote of no confidence in the chairman and vice chairman.

Talks were held in Slawa yesterday between the NSZZ Solidarity strike committee at the parish cooperative of the peasant mutual aid and the cooperative's supervisory council. The talks were attended by representatives of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Zielona Gora and the chairman of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, Edmund Czyzan.

As a result of the talks, the strike committee has decided to cancel today's warning strike that was planned to protest the cooperatives supervisory council's suspension of the chairman of the cooperatives, Jozef Chaczkowski, and the vice chairman for commerce and catering, Kazimierz Walasek, from their duties. In addition, the supervisory council has agreed to appoint a provisional commissioner in charge of the parish peasant mutual aid cooperative in Slawa and to fill the posts of chairman and vice chairman of the cooperative by 27 August.

The final communique was signed, among others, by the chairman of the strike committee, Franciszek Kozlowski, and the chairman of the supervisory council of the parish peasant mutual cooperative in Slawa, Mieczyslaw Krepski. The communique was also signed by the press spokesman of the regional board of the NSZZ Solidarity in Zielona Gora, Konrad Zambrowicz.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY DISCUSS LAW, ORDER

LD281649 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] A meeting of the group for matters of law and order was held today in the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw. The government side was led by Minister of Justice Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, and the Solidarity side was led by Zbigniew Bujak member of the National Consultative Commission and chairman of Solidarity's Mazowsze region.

The government side presented information on the progress of work by the commission set up by the minister of justice, which is elaborating the proposals for changes in the penal codifications.

It was established that the draft amendments to the penal code and to executory penal code will be made available by 15 August, and the draft code of penal proceedings will be made available by the end of August for social consultation and public discussion.

The government side also agreed to present to Solidarity a list of organizations which the government will contact for opinions on the proposed amendments.

During today's session, the government side also presented a report on the progress of work on the legal bills concerning the law (?on the structure of public courts), preventing the demoralization of minors, combating alcoholism, the protection of mental health, as well as bills concerning agricultural problems.

Also today, problems of the prison system were discussed, particularly the conditions for the employment of people who have been sentenced, and the question of the participation of interested bodies in further talks on the functioning of the Citizens' Militia and the public prosecutor's office.

Delegates Interviewed

LD281908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Interview by unnamed correspondent with Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, minister of justice and government representative on the group for matters of law and order, and Zbigniew Bujak, chairman of the Mazowsze region of NSZZ Solidarity and representative of Solidarity on the law and order group, concerning 28 July session of the group at the Council of Ministers in Warsaw--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Gentlemen, what was debated during today's session, which has resumed after a fairly long break?

[Zawadzki] Well, the first and fundamental item on the agenda was a report on the progress of work on amending the penal codification, that is, the draft penal code, code of penal procedure and the executive penal code. From the government report, it emerged that this work is considerably advanced, so that the two first drafts will be ready to be presented to public opinion in mid-August, and the third draft at the end of August. The work is aimed at serious changes concerning the reduction of penal repression and the democratization of procedure in penal cases. We expect that, as a result of social consultation, it will be possible at the end of the year to present the draft to the government and then to put it for debate in the Sejm.

[Question] The Solidarity representative?

[Bujak] We are passing from the stage of agreements into the stage of implementing already concluded agreements. That is the most important thing. However, I personally am still worried by the delay in reforming the judiciary, because in the face of the work at this moment on a number of laws, we are entering a period in which conflicts may arise on a much larger scale between social organizations and the authorities. And here, the reform of the judiciary--especially of the Supreme Court which may be the arbiter in these conflicts--is a key issue for us. However, today we were convinced, so to speak, by the minister, that the more proper course is the one the work has taken at the moment: a course (?engaged on) the reform of the law.

[Zawadzki] And in its footsteps will follow the reform of structures, and in this regard the work of the Ministry of Justice is considerably advanced; they concern an integrated concept of the court, and therefore take into consideration not only civil and penal problems but also labor judicature. They also take into account the inclusion of judicial self-government on a broad scale.

[Question] The Solidarity group proposed that the access of citizens and organizations to public documents should be widened.

[Bujak] Yes. This is one of our fundamental demands, since according to our research, that would solve a whole series of problems. For example, the problem of the functioning of the prosecutor's office, of the militia and the security services, which is still not figuring in the talks of our joint commissions. The solution of that one problem would enable the solution of others to a great extent. And here, in fact, our research into the functioning of the militia is hampered by this very lack of access to documents. This is not the only sphere in which we are hampered, in the union's activities in general. For that reason, we are working for that as one of the most important issues.

[Question] Professor, the government side, in turn, suggested that certain documents should be kept secret.

[Zawadzki] Of course. The other side comes into play here, that is, the right of [word indistinct] of the citizen to privacy, and therefore the right for certain matters not to be a public secret but to be his own secret. And I would like to say that on this issue the legislative work is considerably advanced, and we are considering the work on the law on state professional secrets. Next, we shall consider the work on the press law, which will take into account the press's inspection of public documents. And, finally, I would also like to stress the state of the bill on the creation of law, which is being compiled at this moment by the Sejm Commission for Legislative Work.

[Question] Gentlemen, when will the next meeting of these working groups take place?

[Bujak] The next agreements [ustalenin] will come in the next few days. On the other hand, the next working meeting, which I expect will be (?relatively) constructive, will be at the beginning of September.

MADRID EL PAIS INTERVIEWS SOLIDARITY'S LECH WALESA

PM290811 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 23 Jul 81 p 5

[Jose Comas interview in Gdansk with Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa: "Walesa Describes Strikes in Poland as 'Inconvenient' Events"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] Gdansk--Lech Walesa, the chairman of the Polish independent trade union Solidarity, believes that in the current state of the organization and authoritarian leadership is necessary, that it is necessary to find new methods of protest and that the strikes, such as those of the dockworkers and of the Polish Airline LOT which have just been canceled, constitute "inconvenient" events. Lech Walesa received the EL PAIS special correspondent in his office at Solidarity's headquarters in the former Morski Hotel in Gdansk.

Question: Some sections of Solidarity assert that the Polish authorities are attempting to crush the people's resistance by subduing them through hunger. Do you agree with this interpretation?

Answer: I cannot confirm this absolutely, but if some people believe that they will destroy us in that way, they will not succeed.

Question: Over the last year, you have had to play the role of "strike-extinguishing fireman" on several occasions. Do you believe that your conduct will continue along that course?

Answer: The situation will certainly continue, although perhaps there will not be so many fires.

Of course, it would be necessary to train more people emerging from the social masses, and it will be necessary to extinguish fires. My intention is to lift burdens, but to lift those burdens for which we are prepared, because you cannot lift too heavy a burden. If you attempt to lift too heavy a burden, it can pull you down.

Question: Solidarity has so far known only how to use strikes as a weapon of struggle. Has it no other methods of making demands?

Answer: There are other elements of struggle now, and they will be used in several fields. At the same time we will replace these traditional methods by new methods.

Question: Some people in Solidarity criticize you because of your authoritarian style and the lack of internal democracy in the trade union.

Answer: An authoritarian leadership is necessary at the present time, and this is why I act in this way. Moreover, I believe that I act cautiously. Perhpas I appear to be very authoritarian, but yesterday for instance I refrained from appointing the members of the Solidarity leadership in Gdansk myself, although I had the right to do so, and I allowed those who wished to work to be voted for. They will not be able to accuse me of being undemocratic. I acted rightly, did I not?

Question: Do you have time left to see your wife and children?

Answer: Of course not.

RATIONING OF DETERGENT POSTPONED UNTIL 1 SEPTEMBER

LD281920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] We learn from the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services that the rationing of detergent will start on 1 September and not on 1 August as planned. The postponement of rationing by 1 month on the proposal of the Ministry of the Chemical and Light Industry is due to the need to adapt contents of packages to the fixed norms in the allocation of powder. The norms are not being altered.

PAP OUTLINES DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC REFORM

LD282114 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 28 Jul 81

["Directions of Economic Reform"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul (PAP)--The population should not expect the economic reform to get rid of all the difficulties as soon as it is introduced. The reform will be a help to the economic policy aimed at bringing Poland out of its present situation.

The reform's basic task is to introduce economic rules and mechanisms which will ensure a high level of economic productivity. This will be done by socializing the process of planning, by creating conditions for independent and self-governed enterprises to operate in, by setting up economic tie [as received] system and using a social policy under which the activities of enterprises are in agreement with social interests. Wages will be more (?related) to the functioning of enterprises and to the professional performance of their employees: their ability to make use of the materials they get, their professional skills and worktime put in.

System and Organization Structures

The socialist system in Poland is based on social ownership of production means, but individually-owned production means play an important part as well.

Sector variety is a parmanent feature in our economy. Under the reform, all economic sectors will have an equal chance for development. Cooperatives will be restored to full self-government. Private farmers will be able to set up self-government as well.

The party plays a strategic and supervising role in the economy. Party bodies do not interfere in everyday economic operations.

The trade unions protect employees' short- and long-range rights in matters like working conditions, wages, social and cultural facilities. The unions have the right to comment on draft laws and to signal the need to change binding regulations.

As the highest organ of state authority, the Sejm will pass laws on behalf and in the interest of the society. The Sejm alone is entitled to define general planning, economic functioning and management.

The People's Council adopt resolutions in matters concerning their regions and binding on their territories. They also supervise any activities taking place there.

The Council of Ministers is the highest executive, managing and collegiate organ of state authority. The Council of Ministers is responsible for its activities to the Sejm. This responsibility also covers the methods and policies applied by the government and the ensuing results.

The Central Planning Commission is a government body and takes no operational decisions.

It is suggested to create three industrial ministries: for mining and energy, metallurgy and electro-engineering and the processing industries.

After the Ministry of Finance channels appropriate means into banks, the central and other banks will be able to see that the economic policy is in accord with the financial means possessed, especially concerning market balance and the balance of payments.

Basic Principles of Economic Functioning

Economic mechanism will be based on socialized national planning throughout the entire economy, independent enterprises, and the appliance of genuine instruments of economic policy.

Independent, self-governed and self-financing enterprises are the basic economic units. The economy will be centrally-planned, with the help of market mechanisms.

Planning

The central plan does not contain direct instructions, with the exception of centrally controlled investment tasks linked with the defense of the country or resulting from particularly important international contracts. The plan system comprises central plans, autonomous regional plans and autonomous plans of enterprises.

As for the central plan, the basic instrument of central economic steering is a five-year national socio-economic plan adopted by the Sejm (parliament). The government is to work out annual central plans which will specify the goals of the five-year plan for the given year.

Enterprise

Self-financing principle consists in the enterprise covering expenses from its own financial incomes. Enterprise statutes are determined by employees self-government.

For the implementation of common goals, enterprises, by way of agreement, can form associations.

The principle of enterprise self-government consists in the participation of employees in the management, i.e. deciding by employees on essential enterprise matters, expressing their opinions, undertaking initiatives and submitting motions as well as controlling the enterprise's activities. Self-financing determines the economic liability of enterprises.

Central Control Over the Economy

After the introduction of the reform, state organs will not use orders with respect to enterprises. Direct tasks of the central plan will be transferred to economic units in the form of obliging them to sign contracts to counteract inflation pressures. Limits on investment credits and assumptions concerning short-term and consumer credits will continue to be determined after the introduction of the reform.

Subsidies will be substantially cut and will be used exclusively as an incentive to produce goods important from the social point of view (e.g. some baby goods).

Some of the decisions on centrally controlled investments will be reserved for the Sejm (parliament) and some will be taken by the Council of Ministers.

The whole of economic policy instruments with respect to the private sector will be aimed at creating favourable conditions for the increase in production and services and the appropriate shaping of incomes.

The Universal Right To Work

The state bears the duty of full employment of all capable and ready to take up work. The reform in no way changes this fundamental constitutional principle. Employment shifts will be necessary. A fund will be created to train personnel, to give assistance to people temporarily without employment, to create cheap workplaces, and to encourage people to change work or profession.

Social Security

Disparages [as received] in the level of social funds for various branches and work enterprises will be decreased.

Reform Timetable

Introduction of the reform is a lengthy process. The work on the above-mentioned directions of reform will be divided into four stages.

Phase One: First half of 1981. The drafting and public debate on the main directions of the reform.

Phase Two: Third quarter of 1981. Continuation of work on solving the organizational and functional problems. Presentation of reports on the situation in particular fields e.g. agriculture, building, transportation etc. Passing of Sejm bills on enterprises, self-government, on new functions of central administrative organs, on the new bank law and the National Bank of Poland, on cooperatives, farmers' self-government, and economic arbitration.

Phase Three: Fourth quarter of 1981. Implementation activities. Preparations in all enterprises for functioning in new conditions.

Phase Four: New instruments of economic steering introduced in 1982. Adjustment phase of these. Starting with 1982, introduction of supply prices reform, creating the basis for their target system.

Reform Document Goes to Sejm

LD281922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The government press spokesman informs us that the Council of Ministers has passed to the Sejm the draft of a document entitled "The Directions of Economic Reform," containing a comprehensive program for reconstructing the system of functioning of the economy and the schedule of initiatory work. The draft, prepared by the Economic Reform Commission, takes into consideration the recommendations emerging from the general social discussion which has lasted for almost 6 months. The draft also gained the approval of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

NEW MINING, POWER INDUSTRY MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LD291010 Warsaw PAP in English 0836 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jul (PAP)--The recent reshuffle in Poland's central economic administration is regarded as an overture to the economic reform because it has shaken up what until now were very conservative systems of ministry management. One of the new offices established in effect is the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry, formed from two separate ministries--of mining, and of the power industry and nuclear energy.

"We are planning personnel cuts in the new ministry (in comparison with the two previous offices) running at over 40 per cent, or more than 300 employees," said Minister Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski. "Instead of 36 departments we will have only about 20. Instead of 12 ministers and deputy ministers we will have 6 deputy ministers and 1 minister."

"At present, two-thirds of the old Ministry of Mining is in Katowice... Already, however, we have the decision that the newly formed Ministry of Mining and Power Industry will be based in Warsaw. Nonetheless, an important part of the ministry dealing with the mining production processes will remain in Katowice for day-to-day contact with the mines."

The key task now is to increase coal output. To this end we want to expand the extraction front in the mines and improve the supply of spare parts. Currently, we are increasing the production of spare parts for mining machinery, even at the cost of the finished products. We have also obtained extra funds for imports of raw materials and machine parts. At last we have got a real chance to bolster employment in the mines by about 20,000 people, and thus to raise the output. These steps might help us extract 168 million tons of coal, that is as much as envisaged in the current version of the economic plan. Frankly speaking, however, if the heretofore situation in the work of the mines holds on, it will be extremely hard to get such a result. Yet I believe that, together with the miners, we will overcome the problems.

"In the coming autumn-winter power-intake peak we have to reckon with a deficit of electricity and power cuts," said the minister.

JOURNALIST DISCUSSES PRICE SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

LD281430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 28 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Janusz Jankowiak writes about price reform in ZYCIE WARSZAWY. He states that for the first time in the postwar history of Poland there exists the possibility of introducing a healthy system of prices with the costs of this process being borne by a large part of the community. It is known, Janusz Jankowiak writes, that prices must increase on average by over 120 percent and that this ought to embrace all goods. However, a less radical variant is proposed which assumes that the prices of various groups of goods be increased in three stages.

Thus, the increases would initially embrace all foodstuffs with the exception of meat and fish--an area in which the achievement of market equilibrium is not for the moment possible--and also coal, gas and electricity. Next, the rest of the foodstuffs and small industrial goods would go up. The author of the article calls the third stage the right normalization; not only price increases would be made, but also the level of prices of some industrial products would be lowered.

A cure for the system of prices, we read on in the article, will be linked with a drop in the living standards of the population. Estimates show that increased expenditure will cause a drop in the living standards of several to a dozen or so percent, and this despite compensations. The author discusses a method for calculating compensations. According to this draft, the costs of the price reform ought to be borne by those best off, people with the highest earnings, although, as Janusz Jankdwiak writes, it is possible to accept the opinion that a drop of at least several percent in the living standards of people less well off will be unavoidable. The following quotation from the government program for stabilization closes the article: "The government is aware of the fact that it is turning to the nation with a request to back a program which at the beginning not only will not bring perceptible benefits, but will require increased efforts and a number of sacrifices. However, there is no other way to overcome the crisis."

SHORTAGES MEAN TENSE WEEKS AHEAD FOR NATION

PM281047 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Jul 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Shortages Affecting Morale and Production"]

[Text] Warsaw--The hunger march which took place in Kutno, 200 km from Warsaw, on Saturday certainly constitutes a new development in the Polish crisis. Indeed this is the first time that inhabitants and especially housewives have taken to the streets to protest at the shortages. The example will be followed in other cities and by a women's march in Lodz, the country's second biggest city, as early as next Thursday.

In Kutno several thousand people, especially housewives waving empty saucepans, gathered in Victory Square--the main square of the small town--in answer to a call from Solidarity. Many banners were waved. One read: "The authorities' negligence equals empty tables". Another read: "We want a life worthy of a civilized nation"; a third read: "Economic reform yes, price increases no"; and yet another proclaimed: "Censorship is a return to the past."

The participants adopted a resolution addressed to the premier and to the Sejm which concerned more than just the problem of supply. Of course on that subject the crowd protested that ration cards are no longer even honored and that the privileged people in the Army and militia, for instance, still have their own sources of supply. It was decided that Solidarity commissions would check whether food stocks existed and, if they did, would be responsible for selling them. There was also a protest against the government plan on censorship which is regarded as not liberal enough, as well as an advocation of self-management.

The marchers asserted that they wanted to protest not so much against the shortages themselves as against the bad system of distributing supplies. To this the local authorities reply that since they have only 65 percent of the quantity of meat which they had last year, they can do nothing to prevent the shortage, whatever distribution system is chosen.

Of course, how can anybody fail to understand the Poles? In some places, Lodz for instance, it is necessary to stand in line for several days to obtain essential foodstuffs. Meat rations have been further reduced starting from 1 August, and on average they will be cut from 3.7 kg to 3 kg per month. However, it is not certain that stocks are adequate to meet the rations. Solidarity has already protested this decision.

At the same time the government has drawn up a vast program of general price increases averaging 110 percent. It is true that products are widely subsidized by the state--subsidies amount to 35 percent of the state budget--but it is obvious that if this increase was to be implemented anything could happen.

In deed it is becoming increasingly clear that the population, exhausted by constantly deteriorating living conditions, is now losing patience. What is more serious is the fact that Solidarity seems to be having the greatest difficulty in keeping control over the population. For instance, the trade union accepts the planned increase as a necessity, provided it is accompanied by a radical economic reform. The Kutno example shows that the inhabitants are still rejecting any kind of price increase.

The situation seems to be insoluble. The country, heavily indebted, has no money to import even the raw materials and fuel it needs. Many factories are no longer able to operate. Owing to the shortages, people are spending an increasing amount of time standing in line and are therefore not working or producing, which results in the worsening of the shortages. Unemployment is threatening and on Saturday the authorities announced a plan to lower the retirement age in order to reduce the number of workers.

Indeed nobody can see a way of breaking this vicious circle. The coming weeks are therefore likely to be very tense. Some kinds of uncontrolled people's uprisings may take place. They would certainly have a tragic political effect.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD282140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers took place in Warsaw today. The premier, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, was in the chair.

The government press spokesman reports that the Council of Ministers assessed the socioeconomic situation in the country for the first 6 months of the year. Against this background it discussed the most urgent directions for action in the coming months. Here are the most important facts and reports as given by PAP:

The economic situation is dangerous. A sharp drop has taken place in industrial production, which was 12.5 percent lower than in the first 6 months of last year. The situation regarding fuel and raw materials has been subject to further tension. Unfavorable results have been achieved in the procurement of agricultural items, particularly livestock. The procurement of livestock in the first half of the year was 18.4 percent lower than 1 year ago, whereas in the latest period this reduction has reached around 30 percent.

Much attention was devoted to the fiscal and market situation. The Council of Ministers made a penetrating evaluation of actions which are indispensable for slowing down the crisis. The main task is to mobilize the flywheel [kold samachowe] of the economy, that is, above all to ensure production possiblities by supplying indispensable raw materials, other materials and components in those enterprises and industries which are of key significance in supplying the market, in production for agriculture, and for export.

The government is counting on the initiative of the mining workforces, which will bring a growth in coal extraction. The Council of Ministers conducted a survey of the situation in agriculture. The forecast for the harvest is good. The exploitation was recommended of all available forces and means for the efficient conduct of the harvest, for the management of agricultural produce, and for the making of indispensable stocks.

The Council of Ministers heard a report on the work on price reform and confirmed the principle of conducting broad consultations with the community, as proposed in the government program for stabilizing the scope and methods of its [price reform] implementation.

More on 28 July Session

LD282309 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The government press spokesman reports that during a session of the Council of Ministers, chaired by the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the country's socio-economic situation during the first 6 months of the current year was [word indistinct] assessed, and against this background the most urgent directions of action for the coming months were discussed.

Unfavourable results have been achieved in the procurement of agricultural items, particularly of livestock. This is mainly the result of last year's disastrously low (?fodder) harvest.

Much attention was devoted to the fiscal and market situation. It is envisaged that in the third quarter it may undergo further deterioration, if a halt in the decline of production does not take place and if there is no restricting of the unprecedented growth in income.

Work organization must improve, as must efficiency and discipline, including action against unjustified absenteeism. The weakening of the position of the works management is inadmissable.

The government is counting on the initiative of the mining workforces, which have brought an increase in coal extraction. It is particularly necessary to step up coal supplies for the power industry, for works enterprises processing agricultural foodstuffs, and supplies to the citizens.

A decisive growth in exports is absolutely essential in order to obtain the necessary hard currency for purchasing food, raw materials and the components necessary for the production of a number of fundamental market items.

All ministries have been obliged to make particular efforts to prevent a deterioration in the supply of foodstuffs to the population.

The Council of Ministers urged the broadening of consistent struggle against the phenomenon, which is growing more intense, of speculation with food and industrial items. Special operations will be conducted against speculation. The government is counting on the fact that the actions undertaken for slowing down the dangerous trends in the economy will meet with the understanding and support of the community, for they are being undertaken in its interest.

Under the next item of the session, the Council of Ministers discussed the draft amendment to the national socioeconomic plan for the current year. This draft will be submitted to the Sejm at the next session. The matter of the government program for implementing the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress was also discussed.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers drew (?urgent) attention to the weaknesses and neglect revealed recently by the inspections [kontrole] which were carried out. He also recommended that the leaderships of ministries should have frequent, direct contacts, particularly with the workforces of large production enterprises.

NSZZ SOLIDARITY ELECTS SILESIA REGIONAL OFFICIAL

LD281810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The first congress of Solidarity delegates from the Katowice Voivodship today elected the chairman of the executive of the regional board of the NSZZ Solidarity for the Silesia and Basin region. He is Leszek Waliszewski, 28 an electronic engineer in the small capacity car factory in Tychy.

INDEPENDENT AGRICULTURAL UNION REGISTERED IN WARSAW

LD281948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court has passed a decision concerning the registration of the Independent Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations with its seat in Warsaw. The union affiliates agricultural circles, agricultural circles' cooperatives, parish unions of agricultural circles and organizations, and other agricultural organizations such as branch unions and associations. The new union operates in the Warsaw Voivodship.

SZANIAWSKI INTERVIEWED ON CENSORSHIP LAW DEBATE

PM281444 Brussels LE SOIR in French 24 Jul 81 p 3

["C. de G." dispatch on interview with Klemens Szaniawski, chairman of the Association of Artistic and Intellectual Creators, in Warsaw: "Faces of Poland: the Tormented Scientist"--date not specified]

[Text] Warsaw, July--"It's nice to see you again." Kindness shone out from the thick lenses of the myope's spectacles. I adore that man. He is a great scientist.

He is a world expert on mathematical logic. He was determined to carry the two cups of bad coffee, for which he had insisted on paying, to the table we had chosen. But he forgot everything: the sugar, the teaspoons. He was somewhere else. But not in the world of mathematical logic which is so dear to him. For the past few months Klemens Szaniawski, suddenly appointed chairman of the Association of Artistic and Intellectual Creators, has been discussing the content of the new law on censorship point by point with the government representatives.

Some 3 months before he had already described to me the polite but frustrating negotiations he was conducting with unsure interlocutors, torn between opposing forces and incapable of choosing. He described the protagonists in that debate: Kania, urbane and sincere but not always well informed; Jaruzelski, a shadowy, silent and impenetrable figure but haughty and touchy.

"Some 3 months ago we came up against a major obstacle, the notion of the state's higher interest which the government was determined to include in the law and which would have enabled the censors to block any text. The deadlock was broken when somebody suggested referring instead to some provisions in the penal code to which would be added a ban on criticizing the foundations of socialism and our foreign alliances. Another stumbling block was the enterprise newsletters which constitute a large section of Solidarity's means of communication. In this case, too, a compromise was put forward which did not satisfy anybody: There will be no prior censorship of these newsletters but censorship could be introduced in cases of abuse.

"That leaves the question of penalties. At present there is provision for a Z10,000 fine and 1 year's imprisonment. We wanted to abolish the prison sentence and reduce the fine to Z5,000. But the government wants to establish a real criminal record for convicted people which could, for instance, prevent them from obtaining a passport. We resolutely oppose that."

He paused. "In fact nothing has been settled. We merely have suggestions on the table, there is no agreement. Parliament will have to go through it all again. Can it be trusted? The deputies are frightened, spineless men. Only a few stand out from the rest." He paused again. He looked at me fixedly this time, and his expression hardened. "They must realize that, in any case, we will never give in. The new law on censorship is the third point in the Gdansk agreements. We have Solidarity's full support. They must realize that."

We were about to say goodbye. His kindly look had returned behind his big spectacles. He asked me when I would return. I do not know. We parted with a long handshake. Was he returning to his mathematical logic or to study his thorny questions?

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS WORKERS' SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD281458 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul (PAP)--The most significant of the differences between the draft law on state enterprise now before the Sejm and the Solidarity-proposed "siec" [group] plan of the shape of workers' self-management concern the issue which is fundamental for social relations in Poland, i.e. making decisions on the use of productive assests in enterprises, wrote today's TRYBUNA LUDU.

Discussing the issue of self-management at length, the PUWP daily stressed that the "siec" proposal is tantamount to changing the presently prevailing national ownership of production means into group ownership. This would amount to nothing less than the change of social relations in the country.

To support his thesis, TRYBUNA LUDU's author quotes definitions of various forms of production means ownership given by Oskar Lange, the world renowned theoretician of political economy.

The daily states further that if the group ownership variant were accepted, it would create serious economic and social problems for which there are no clear remedies. Among other such problems, the paper lists full employment which, "as the Yugoslav experience showed, is practically impossible to guarantee."

"Under socialism it is necessary (?to safeguard) the preponderance of national interest in the entire economic sphere," the daily said. "While it is true that in the recent period of time this rule was not observed and that interests of pressure groups and lobbies often prevailed, one should not jump to another extreme by exaggerating the independence of enterprises, as it would do similar harm to the general social interest."

The party daily noted that the "siec" draft contains many solutions which are convergent with the draft law on enterprises submitted to the Sejm, being less democratic in some respects. One of the chief differences concerns the way the general manager is to be appointed. The draft law allows for several different variants, while the "siec" plan requires that the sole right to such an appointment rests with self-management. "That is a proposal which can be discussed," TRYBUNA LUDU states, "at last in case of certain categories of enterprises."

Summing up, the author wrote that the scope of independence enjoyed by particular enterprises should vary depending on their role and position in the economy, and the criterion for variation could be the way of appointing general manager. "These are all issues for discussion and talks in the Sejm," during the debates on the draft law on enterprises, the paper emphasized.

JUSTICE MINISTER COMMENTS ON PENAL CODE, AMNESTY

LD281516 Warsaw PAP in English 1444 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul (PAP)--The number of prison inmates in Poland is at present the lowest for several years, Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, the justice minister, told ZYCIE WARSZAWY reporter.

There are [figure indistinct] thousand people behind bars at present which is by 25 thousand less than late last year, and by 40 thousand less than four years back.

Between September 1980, and May 1981 the courts freed on parole 25 thousand convicts. This means that without any special amnesty act more people were released from prisons than as a result of the amnesty of 1977. "We will continue going along this road," the minister said.

He rejected the idea of "amnesty now" on the grounds that "how state can be expected to grant amnesty at a time of increased lawlessness and breakdown of public order. Amnesty requires a generally stable situation."

Minister Zawadzki told ZYCIE WARSZAWY that he expected the draft of the new penal code and accompanying legislation to be ready by the third quarter of 1981, which would open public discussion on them, before they are finally formulated by the government and sent to parliament. The proposals contained in the draft aim at lessening of penalization of certain crimes and wider use of sanctions other than imprisonment. They also call for the introduction of social penitentiary councils overseeing prisons, which could also include voluntary inspectors.

Other changes proposed by the drafts would raise wages paid out to working prisoners, and give them the right to leaves, perhaps even to be spent outside the confines of prisons.

DISSIDENTS' TRIAL EXAMINES PROCEDURAL QUESTIONS

LD281224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Today, at the trial of Leszek Moczulski and other members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, procedural and order questions are being examined. The court has announced a break until tomorrow in order to check whether notes mentioned by Leszek Moczulski are being held. If so, they will be returned to the accused.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Trial

LD291116 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jul (PAP)--The trial of the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] continues to remain at the center of attention for the public if only because, in spite of the slander and inventions of political and propaganda centers hostile to Poland and to socialism, a political trial in Poland is a unique phenomenon, writes Jerzy Salecki in TRYBUNA LUDU.

The procurator is accusing the KPN leaders of preaching and organizing members and sympathizers to carry out hostile activities undermining the basic political interests of the Polish People's Republic, of setting up links with persons representing alien organizations abroad which are engaged in activities hostile to the political interests of Poland, of passing on to foreign centres of political diversion information and commentaries on the basis of which slanderous propaganda campaigns were organized, and of acts leading to the destruction of the unity of the people, weakening the state, and social tensions threatening the security and public order of the country. They are also accused of spreading, on a mass scale, printed materials and giving interviews containing distorted information on the theme of Poland and relations with its allies, and insulting and lowering the structure of the Polish People's Republic and its leading organs.

The disagreements between the defense and the prosecution deal not with the facts but with their explanation, J. Salecki goes on. It is hard to approve of such actions, including petitions on Polish questions addressed to outside persons and organizations, some of which are hostile to Poland and Poles. It is hard to find justification for contacts with centers which for many years disoriented Poles in a programed way, or for the statements, interviews and publications which drew a picture of our country and its internal situation abroad--a distorted tendencious picture.

Only the court has the right to decide on the guilt or innocence of Robert Leszek Moczulsk, Romauld Szeremetiew, Tadeusz Stawski and Tadeusz Janoziszak. It is important that the trial takes place calmly and in a business-like way, without manifestations of personal views and convictions about the guilt or innocence of the accused which are as irresponsible as they are ineffective. At this trial the right of the procurator is to accuse, and the right of the accused is to defend themselves--just as at any other trial. For there are no exceptional trials, although the accusations may be different.

PRIMATE'S REMARKS ON DOMESTIC SITUATION CITED

LD281242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, who is on a visit to Rome, said a holy mass in the Polish church in Rome. Among other things, he spoke about the need for the renewal of the republic. Archbishop Glemp said that the country is facing mounting difficulties. One hears many proposals which aim to improve the situation. To all intents and purposes everything possible has been said. The church should also say something about this matter. However, while there is a need to repair structures, this is not a matter for the church. The church is for bringing blissful calm and for uplifting the spirit of harassed, upset people.

JELENIA GORA FLOOD DAMAGE OVER Z720 MILLION

LD281836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] According to latest reports from our Jelenia Gora correspondent, Tomasz Kedzia, the falling rain has worsened working conditions in the Turow coal mine, where excavators weighting many hundred tons are getting stuck in eroded overlays. Water has flooded two pumping stations in the coal mine. Fire brigades pumping out water from the waterlogged buildings work around the clock. In many places the eroded shoulders, slipped buttresses and torn out part of the road hamper the traffic. It is estimated that the damage in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship amounts to over Z720 million. The damage in agriculture amounts to over Z200 million.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CONDEMNS PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

LD282112 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul (PAP)--If everything is proceeding successfully in the socialist countries then the organizers of psychological warfare come up against difficulties or do not have the chance of indulging in any action at all. And vice-versa; they feel at home in a situation in which some or other weaknesses crop up in this or that socialist country for objective reasons or as a result of mistakes in economic, cultural or cadre policy, Marian Nowinski says in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Thos taking part in the debates at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress pointed out that a consistent struggle against the party's own weaknesses and the exclusion of mistakes, effective action helping to normalize the situation and the correct development of socialism are at the same time ways of combating subversion. It is a sad thing that foreign anticommunists centers which are the initiators and organizers of psychological warfare against our socialist state have accomplices and agents among Poles who spare no efforts or resources to carry out as best they can their role as mercenaries. They come from groups who have little interest in the fate of prosperity of the people. These are first and foremost cosmopolitans. Finally one can meet among these hired agents persons who have been disappointed because in their time, for various reasons, they were removed from prominent posts, primarily because of their mediocrity.

Together with these disappointed former activists one fairly frequently comes across naive and gullible people who are enticed by every adventure.

They embark on such adventure counting on the fact that in the turmoil they will be able to obtain something.

At present, when in our country all walks of life are being thoroughly examined, and this is accompanied by a powerful wave of criticism which is paving the way for socialist renewal, and when great difficulties are also being observed particularly in the sphere of food supplies to the population, specialists in psychological warfare have arrived at the conviction that favorable conditions exist to take off their masks and embark on a total attack against the foundations of socialism and the 37-year old achievements of the people's state. This is why they propagate views that throughout the course of the whole history of People's Poland there have only been mistakes and distortions and instances of power being abused, demoralization and crisis; that only prisons and barracks have been built; only evil has reigned supreme. Right now the propaganda being launched in anticommunist centers must move people who are often exasperated to the conclusion that socialism in Poland must be replaced by another system. Right now, a decisive effort must be made to oppose any slander concocted and disseminated by centers of psychological warfare.

LODZ PZPR LETTER ON REASONS, REMEDIES FOR ECONOMY

LD291304 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Today our editorial mailbag received a letter from the executive of the PZPR district committee in Lodz's Gorna District, addressed to Comrade Tadeusz Czechowicz, Central Committee Politburo member and Lodz party committee first secretary. The letter expresses the executive's views concerning matters of rationing, supply and the general market situation. This is the first statement of attitude by a party organization to be received by us.

The letter mentions the most important reasons for current market phenomena: decisions which were made lightly and without consultation by the state administration and which concern important matters of the community, as well as organizational ineptitude and slowness of action by the authorities, lack of current and exact data which would guarantee the correct evaluation of the market, a system of central distribution which does not correspond to the real needs, and others.

According to the executive of the Gorna District committee and the delegates of the district, it is essential to undertake emergency measures such as: a public speech by the premier which would officially confirm the views expressed at the ninth party congress, with [words indistinct], and making specific persons responsible; and demanding special accountability from the leadership cadres and party and state administration at all levels.

Lack of reliability and ineptitude ought to be reasons good enough for instant dismissals. The phenomena of waste and lack of thriftiness in the current situation ought to be treated as sabotage and should be punished as such with the full severity of the law.

The PZPR executive of Lodz's Gorna District together with the delegates to the ninth congress, the letter continues, fully shares the anxiety and dissatisfaction of the factory workforces and the whole community. However, guided by caution and with a feeling of full responsibility, it is decisively against the forms of protest proposed to the community of Lodz.

The letter addressed to Comrade Czechowicz ends with the following words: We consider that the only way toward improving the current state of the economy is reliability and solid work at every post, and above all wise and [words indistinct] economic and administrative leadership at all levels.

DISCUSSIONS ON CONGRESS DECISIONS REPORTED

LD281950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] During the meetings and talks which are currently taking place, and the discussions with delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, themes of the congress are closely linked with the country's most important political, social and economic problems. It is apparent that implementation of the decisions adopted at the congress must occur as quickly as possible, beginning with the smallest matters.

Meetings took place today in several dozen industrial enterprises of Silesia and the basin. In the various vocational milieus, the party's methods and socioeconomic actions were discussed, resulting from the resolutions undertaken at the congress.

In the miners' milieu, the prevailing concern is to ensure a preference for this industry with regard to the technological equiping of the mines with modern means of exploitation, and to improving the conditions of safety and work hygiene, as well as supplying the workforces with food.

Other burning problems of the region are also being discussed. Thus, at a meeting in Pszczyma attended by Andrzej Zabinski, first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, and by delegates to the congress from this region, Kazimierz Marek, Boleslaw Slawinski, and Marian Wojtowicz, matters of food economy were dealt with.

On the other hand, at a meeting in Bytom, mention was made of immediate actions to quickly eliminate the effects of the recent earth tremor which caused fairly considerable damage in apartment buildings and municipal installations of this town.

During meetings with delegates in military milieus, the hope is being expressed that the period of stabilization which has begun will gradually lead the country out of the socio-political crisis. Much attention is devoted to the Armed Forces' participation in work to assist the national economy, especially agriculture. The delegates recall, among other things, that over the last few days special teams of soldiers have been designated, representing the regions of Slask, Pomorze and Warsaw, who--as always--will help the farmers with the harvest.

The guiding motif of the meetings is also to define the place and role of the Polish People's Army in ensuring the country's security within the framework of the peaceful, united community-in-arms, as well as assistance in lifting the country from the socio-political crisis.

Today, the deputy ministers of national defense, together with soldier-members of the PZPR, met with Gen Florian Siwicki, at a unit of the Air Defense Force, and with Gen Jozef Urbanowicz, at an Air Force unit.

The Leszno Voivodship party aktiv also had a meeting with delegates to the ninth congress. In the discussion, attention was drawn to the need for rapidly solving the accumulated social and economic problems. Pointing to the country's deteriorating economic situation, the urgent need to implement the decisions of the ninth congress, starting from the smallest matters, was stressed. In implementing the congress decisions regarding agriculture, the party aktiv--it was stressed--must begin action immediately, and this means action among the farmers and not from behind a desk.

FURTHER NINTH PZPR CONGRESS SPEECHES REPORTED

Foreign Minister Czyrek

AU281700 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jul 81 p 3

[PAP report on speech submitted to the Warsaw Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress minutes by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary]

[Text] PAP--At the outset, J. Czyrek emphasized that Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, posed a cardinal question in the Politburo report: How to restore and consolidate the position of our state in the socialist community, in Europe and all over the world, and how to make the best possible use of our party and state's international relations to get out of the crisis and to overcome the threats arising from it to the independent existence and development of socialist Poland.

The answer to the question posed that way basically depends on the position, importance and role of our state in the current international relations, in our socialist community, in Europe and in the world. It is also obvious that, like anything else in the world, that role is subject to certain processes. That role, position and importance should be shaped in an active manner. It is also obvious that that role depends to a decisive degree on the internal strength and potential of our country, on the socialist nature of its development, on the maturity of our policy and on its acceptance and active support on the part of all patriotic forces of the nation.

I would like to state here with full responsibility, J. Czyrek stressed, that Poland's international position and role, its good reputation are eventually determined not so much by the phenomenon of our crisis, as by the manner and effectiveness of overcoming it.

In this context I would also like to emphasize with full responsibility that our country possesses favorable conditions and opportunities to make use of our party and state's international position to accomplish that task, because:

1. Restored with its socialist system and its just borders, People's Poland has based guarantees for its security on the alliance and friendship forged in the heat of fighting and in the struggle to the death against the age old Drang Nach Osten by German imperialism, and on the friendly and good-neighborly cooperation with the land of the Soviets, cooperation tightened by the community of ideological goals.

As the work of the Polish leftwing camp, that historic turn in Poland's foreign policy has now become a generally accepted and recognized principle of the Polish reason of state. Hence, the attempts to undermine it, the attempts to foment anti-Soviet moods and emotions have been condemned by all patriotic forces in our nation. While consistently turning down internal and external attempts of that kind, we state that the fundamental objective of our activity is to consolidate and deepen the ideological unity between the PZPR and CPSU, to boost the Polish-Soviet alliance, and to promote Polsih-Soviet friendship and close cooperation.

All of us are aware of the deep internationalist concern experienced by our Soviet friends in connection with the negative aspects and serious threats to the development of allied socialist Poland. We are aware that our situation, in many aspects difficult to understand, causes concern among our socialist friends and weakens our positions within the framework of the socialist community and our partner-like cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere.

We highly value the wish of our socialist friends that our party, the Polish workers class and our people's patriotic forces themselves settle the present crisis, elude the dangers stemming from it, and bring our country to the safe ways of socialist construction. That is our patriotic and internationalist duty.

We bear in mind the friendly references to our party and people in the speech delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. We bear in mind Comrade Brezhnev's important pronouncement about the general patterns of socialism, which do not erase national traits, ways and methods in building socialism. We have warmly welcomed the message addressed to us by the fraternal Soviet party and conveyed from this tribune by Comrade Viktor Grishin.

2. A community of the socialist states has emerged in postwar developments. That brought about a situation in which Poland, as we have repeatedly stated, had for the first time in its history friends on all its borders. Also in this situation we consolidated our common security by the Warsaw political and defense pact, and we provided conditions for a new kind of economic cooperation and integration within CEMA.

Our consistent foreign policy of consolidating the Warsaw Pact, and our orientation on increasingly basing our economic development, and thus our economic security, on cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA partners, the Central Committee secretary emphasized, have also provided a premise for overcoming the crisis and embarking on the path of safe and stable development.

It is true that our economy would have broken down by now if we had no assistance from and did not cooperate with the USSR and other socialist countries. If our industry, although with difficulties, is still able to work, it is because the Soviet Union has not only deferred the payment of our credit obligations until after 1985, not only because it granted us a new loan of 500 million [denomination not specified], thus extending our solvency until mid-March this year, but primarily because it has been supplying us, as provided for under the agreements, with vitally important goods, raw materials and sources of energy--such as petroleum, gas, cotton and iron ore--notwithstanding the fact that in line with the clearing agreement we are unable, as is known, to balance those materials with our materials. The delegates from Nowa Huta offered our Soviet friends sincere thanks for that. It is to be noted that if Poland's Western partners adopted a similar attitude to Polish needs as that of the Soviet Union, we would not need to wrestle with such enormous troubles.

3. Situated in the center of Europe, Poland with its experiences--frequently painful--with its demographic, raw-material, economic and cultural potential, Poland as an ally of the Soviet Union and an important link in the community of the socialist states, Poland pursuing from the very beginning the policy of strengthening peace and international security, a policy of active detente built on confidence, and developing its international cooperation in the conviction that it is not only mutually advantageous, but also provides the groundwork for peaceful coexistence--that Poland has become a lasting factor of the peaceful order established in postwar Europe at such a high price. That has become a basis for many indisputable achievements of Polish postwar foreign policy, including the victory won in the long battle for the recognition of and respect for our border on the Oder and Neisse by all states.

While cleansing that policy of the superfluous outward pretentiousness [fasadowosc] and the elements of harmful megalomania of the seventies, we will continue to actively develop its basic lines and theses both on bilateral and multilateral bases.

4. We are aware that Poland's position and role was and is an object of open and concealed attacks mounted by imperialist, militarist, cold war and revanchist forces, in a word antisocialist and anti-Polish forces. Those attacks have particularly intensified in the recent phase of our crisis, which they would like to use to undermine the foundations of our system and socialist statehood, our alliance links and our positions in the international arena.

To firmly and efficiently rebuff those attempts is an essential objective of the struggle conducted on the political and diplomatic front.

We will even more resolutely fight every attempt to interfere in our Polish affairs, every attempt to use the situation in and around Poland for antidetente purposes, as a pretext for the arms race and for continuing the policy of tension. We will not allow any one to cast Poland into the confrontation in the struggle for changing the balance of forces in Europe and the world. That would be a tragedy for the Polish people, our state, its independent existence and territorial integrity. The letter addressed by the CPSU Central Committee to our party's Central Committee rightly called attention to those threats. That would pose an enormous danger to peace and security in Europe, to its peaceful order, because stable socialist Poland is a necessary link in the peaceful stabilization of relations in Europe. Europe and the world at large are increasingly aware of that historical truth. The forces of realism and detente in the West recognize this. We have taken note and highly evaluated a number of important statements to that effect. For the benefit of all those forces, of all governments and countries who have assumed such positions, we declare that they can count on the Polish partner for discussion and cooperation for the supreme cause of peace and international security.

We do not deny that on our part we expect them to meet Polish interests half-way in all spheres useful for our stabilization, particularly the economic sphere. We have frankly admitted that the irresponsible policy of accepting credits without providing conditions for their repayment made our economy dependent and created lasting difficulties in our state's balance of debts and payments. We aspire to settle all problems in our mutual interests, expecting that our partners will see the importance of the time factor for Poland in its efforts to get rid of economic difficulties.

We do not want to be submerged deeper in debt. We do not want to live at anyone's expense. We only want, through international cooperation, to make use of the entire potential of our economy to restore our partner-like and stable cooperation with foreign countries.

For exactly that purpose, we are improving our economic system to enable it to meet the ambitions of all Polish people and to make full use of their talents and industriousness, of their creative forces and patriotic zeal.

Jozef Czyrek went on to say that our socialist fatherland primarily needed internal and external peace. That need particularly connotes the essence of our Polish interests. Today, the times and our civic duty require our being aware of all the conclusions drawn from the interdependence. On the basis of socialist principles, we will draw up a program for ensuring peace and will put it into effect with great efforts, by means of social agreements and socialist democracy, frequently in a sharp political struggle. At the same time, it is our particular duty to vigorously promote external peace. We do that jointly with our socialist allies and friends, primarily with the Soviet Union whose consistent peaceful policy and important initiatives we fully support. We will continue that line, thus contributing our part to the pursuit of the policy outlined in common by the states of the Warsaw Pact and of the entire socialist community.

Very few peoples know the price of war and the value of peace as our people do. This knowledge has dictated that Polish foreign policy should be active and take the initiative in order to promote detente and to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear race. This militancy is all the more necessary now when the clouds of tension and of the arms race--especially of the so-called Eurostrategic weapons--are again gathering over Europe and the world, and when tendencies are increasing in NATO to change the balance of power to NATO's advantage.

That is why we propose, from this rostrum, that our partners in the West should intensify a candid dialogue full of good will, which would help us find ways to prevent cold-war threats and protect the present achievements of detente and the achievements of the CSCE.

After all, in European history such a dialogue has often proved to be a valuable contribution to improving mutual understanding and trust and to creating a climate favorable to searching for platforms of negotiations and cooperation. We address these words to our West European partners as well as to the United States and Canada. We address them to those countries' political forces with which we shared and still share concern for Europe's and the world's peaceful development.

Let us use the Madrid meeting to continue and intensify European detente, security and cooperation. We and our allies will not lack good will and patience. In particular, we appeal for initiating the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. PZPR First Secretary S. Kania renewed our proposal that this conference be held in heroic Warsaw, a symbol of the terrible experience of war and of the creative forces of peace. In Madrid we presented the terms of that conference. Now we appeal for working out and accepting the decision that the conference should be held as soon as possible. This decision should be worked out in keeping with the aforementioned and other proposals, should be reasonable and should be consistent with the interests and principles of equal security for the sides.

J. Czyrek then stressed the importance we attach to relations with developing countries, relations expressing our solidarity with the progressive and emancipatory aspirations of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and our complete readiness to promote mutually advantageous and comprehensive cooperation, especially in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields. The developing countries can be assured of Poland's principled position on all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Even if we are having difficulties now in promoting economic cooperation, we are all the same interested in partner-like cooperation in all fields, including the struggle for a new and fair economic order in the world.

Socialist Poland's position in the world depends now more than ever on all our people's work and attitude. It depends on the work of miners and agriculture. Polish workers, engineers and scientists working at home and abroad help to create this position. Our outstanding artists and creators of our highly valued culture and art help consolidate Poland's good name and position in the world. Thanks to that our country is regarded by the world as a power in the field of culture.

In other words, we must have the cooperation of all our people's patriotic forces in order to effectively implement the tasks of our foreign policy. It is extremely important that the allied political parties, social organizations, the trade union and youth movement and all social communities commit themselves to implementing those tasks and to fostering a sense of patriotic coresponsibility for Poland's affairs abroad.

Effective, honest and responsible presentation of Polish foreign policy and foreign problems by the mass media is of great importance. We count on cooperation with the journalist community in that regard. It is our wish that the broad sections of our people are duly acquainted with a correct and expanded picture of the complicated issues of the present times, and duly understand international interconnections and the opportunities and obligations stemming from them.

In modern terms, thinking of foreign policy is today a necessary element of the efforts to raise the general standards of political culture and to foster the patriotic attitude of shared responsibility for the fortunes and good name of our country.

I would like to address my remarks to our young citizens. More than half of our 36 million citizens were born in People's Poland. Generations born a few years after the war are reaching adult age. Our fatherland's regained existence, place on the map of Europe and just and secure borders, as well as the fact that we are no longer alone, are as natural for those generations as the air we breathe.

Youth is the age in which one is most anxious to study and understand the world and thereby one's own place and the place of one's country. We count on the young generations' help in the noble work to strengthen our socialist fatherland's position, security and good name in the world.

The correct coordination of all our actions in the field of foreign relations is a very important issue. There are many channels and forms along which those relations are maintained, and many state bodies and social organizations help to maintain them. But we should bear in mind that there is only one foreign policy--the one that best serves the all-state and nationwide interests and needs of our socialist fatherland. At present, the coordination of the measures to overcome the country's economic situation is especially crucial, and this poses increased responsible tasks for the entire foreign service.

In conclusion I would like to stress the most crucial factor: The leading and inspiring role of our party in shaping and implementing Polish foreign policy. The party is that force which bears chief responsibility for the people's fortunes and for our socialist state's independent existence and development.

This was so in the past and it is so now. The party bears the duty of charting the way out of the crisis and creating prospects for the future. Above all, this is what determines Poland's position in the international arena.

I am convinced that the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress will fulfill that duty.

General Siwicki Speech

AU281031 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21-22 Jul 81 p 5

[Report on speech by Army Gen F. Siwicki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces and vice minister of national defense, deposited with the records of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, very often in difficult situations the Polish people have shown their vitality, strength and political wisdom, but just as often they have experienced bitter lessons of history, which were as a rule a result of late and partial realization of the real, existing threats. The present development of the situation also gives us much to ponder on in that regard.

That is why it is particularly important to see how the issues of our Polish defense look in that context. Unfortunately, manifestations that justify our concern are asserting themselves in that regard.

We give a generally positive appraisal of the fact that, despite a serious disorder of our economic organization, even in the most serious moments of crisis, no deeper disturbances were on the whole allowed in the functioning of the components of the country's defense infrastructure, especially communications, transportation, energy, defense industry and the day-to-day supplies for the Armed Forces. That is why we must give full praise to the party organizations and bodies as well as to all managers and rank-and-file workers of the economic-defense sector who, struggling every day with various difficulties, demonstrated the civic understanding for those vital needs of the state. In this context I appeal to all party members of the LOT state airlines to actively counter the tendencies that would mean a weakening of this important element of the state's defense system.

It is necessary to state openly that the threats to particularly sensitive elements of the defense system have been in evidence all throughout the crisis. The material-technical base that constitutes the foundation of broadly conceived defense has been weakened first of all. The crisis has cast its shadow on the state of the economy's readiness for mobilization, has dangerously trimmed the stocks of strategic reserves and is creating serious difficulties in the necessary modernization of and current supplies for the Armed Forces.

However, the country's defense is not only the material base, but also the state of the people's defense consciousness and the state of the minds and convictions of citizens, who, in keeping with the Constitution, have to do their defense service as a most sacred duty. Unfortunately, in this regard we also have suffered specific losses, as attested to by the negative stand of the Independent Students Association on the general duty of national service. It is on a too modest scale that we make our people aware of the growing dangers from NATO countries. Our propaganda's weakness in that regard, the defects of patriotic upbring in schools and the little effective work of youth and party organizations in this field as well as of the bodies of state administration appointed to see that citizens fulfill their defense duties, are the main reasons for weakening a sense of social responsibility for the country's defense.

We should expect that the organizers and managers of political-economic life will not only recognize the role of defense issues, but will skillfully solve them in their sectors.

The Armed Forces, which are the state's specialized element, play a particular role in the state's defense system. As Comrade Kania said when praising the Polish soldiers at the congress, Armed Forces are an armed guarantee of the people's interests, security and socialist achievements. The country's domestic situation, which as never before has become an arena of antisocialist activities inspired by foreign hostile forces and supported by the domestic adversaries of the people's state, is causing the anxiety of our soldiers, but is rallying them as well. Responding to the Sixth Central Committee Plenum line of overcoming the crisis, the Armed Forces see their main duty in defensively safeguarding the process of socialist renewal and regard the defense of socialism as the defense of independence. They see those tasks against the background of the threat emanating from imperialism and of their basic duty--to guarantee the country's security within the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. This orientation is demonstrated by the extensive scope of the tasks implemented by our staffs and troops in order to maintain the credibility of their defense potential, especially to ensure the increased combat readiness of our Armed Forces.

It is significant that when recently social order and discipline has relaxed and bad standards of behavior have increased throughout the country, the basic indexes of military discipline have improved. We regard that as one of the criteria of our compactness and strength. We will continue to cultivate and strengthen this situation.

The human factor was and will always be a key to the Armed Forces' effectiveness. Profound ideological integrity, a sense of responsibility and high qualifications of the regular cadres are the best guarantees of that. The cadres' great commitment to fostering the personalities and skills of the soldiers entrusted to them is producing good results. I want to report with pleasure that the attitudes of our young citizens--inductees, university graduates and the reservists called up for military service--did not and do not give rise to concern.

The staffs and units continue to maintain the rhythm of soldierly life and service whose main content is the intensive training of troops. The joint exercises with the units of the Warsaw Pact armies, especially the Soviet Army, are of great importance for enhancing the defense potential of our Armed Forces. These exercises help improve allied cooperation and provide excellent opportunities for better mutual acquaintance and for developing soldierly comradeship. Altogether they are of direct help in strengthening the allied brotherhood in arms.

Material-technical equipment is the crucial element of Armed Forces' combat ability. For obvious reasons we feel most painfully the results of the crisis in that sphere. We are concentrating efforts in order to find the effective solutions to ease the crisis' unfavorable impact on the Armed Forces.

We are aware that in a situation in which there is a shortage of everything the Armed Forces must set an example of economic moderation and of model economic thrift, but that they must not lower their readiness and efficiency below the necessary level.

I would like to state here most responsibly that the state resources assigned to defense are merely the necessary minimum in the light of its needs and current conditions. As ever we have focused our efforts--we will continue to do so--to ensure that the funds and every zloty allotted to us are used optimally. The Polish Armed Forces have for years been practicing a consolidated system of rational and thrifty management. The specific results we have achieved and will achieve under this system include the extension of the useful life of weapons, the reduction in the costs of using them, the reduction in the consumption of fuels and spare parts, the intensive exploitation of training and working time and the on-the-spot production of large amounts of foodstuffs and so on.

Promoting extensive internal measures of thrift and improving the effectiveness of Armed Forces, we want to participate insofar as possible in efforts to ease the national crisis.

Mining and agriculture--coal and bread--are, of course, our priority targets. We want to give our help in all possible forms: the traditional help our society knows and values and the new forms provided for by the amended law on the universal military service, for the benefit of defense and the economy. It is our aim to ensure that the measures undertaken and inspired by the Ministry of National Defense--especially those to support mining--become a crucial factor in greatly increasing the potential of that leading branch of the economy.

We attach great hopes to the economic reform insofar as improvements in the material and technical foundations of defense are concerned. In this connection I would like to discuss the problem of the defense industry, which is extremely important for the Armed Forces. This industry is the chief source of our Armed Forces' armament and equipment. That is why there must be high production discipline and quality in the defense industry, which must be able to obtain the necessary raw and other materials. Aside from purely defense considerations, we must take into account the fact that our defense production is highly profitable and--inter alia--earns us considerable amounts of convertible currency. As for organization, the practice to date has shown that the production tasks implemented for the benefit of the Armed Forces should be dictated. It is also necessary for the domestic research and development base to more effectively support specialized production and to tighten technological cooperation with the allied countries, mainly the Soviet Union, in the fields that determine the modern character of Armed Forces.

Esteemed comrades, our congress is being held on the eve of the 37th anniversary of People's Poland and the proclamation of the historic July Manifesto. In the country's present situation it is proper to recall the price our people paid for independence, the consolidation of people's power and the development of a new social system. Above all, it is proper to recall the contribution of the entire Polish leftwing, the unprecedented efforts of the Polish soldiers and, primarily, the Soviet Union's and the Soviet Army's decisive role in finally defeating fascism. The enduring Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms was born during the common struggle for and during the march to independent Poland. At the same time, the foundations of the alliance, the alliance which has guaranteed secure borders for the fourth decade, were laid down.

The balance of European power resulting from the victory is the main element of peace and security in this continent. No one will be able to change this balance by weakening Poland or by taking it out of the socialist defense community. The Polish people have a bitter and painful experience behind them, which means that only a Poland that is allied with the Soviet Union and is a part of the socialist world can be truly secure. Profoundly convinced of that, the Armed Forces will continue to consistently consolidate the credibility of their position in the alliance of peace--the Warsaw Pact.

The Polish People's Armed Forces regard socialist renewal as the rejection of the errors and deviations of the practical application of the Marxist-Leninist theory and as a return to the Leninist norms of party life, of the exercise of power and of the functioning of the party. And the Armed Forces are ready to defend with utmost determination just such a socialist renewal.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CREDIT PROBLEMS

LD272140 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (PAP)--Zygmunt Krolak, director of the Currency-Credit Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, spoke to a PAP representative about the rescheduling of Poland's debts and its significance for overcoming the crisis. Among other things, he said:

The talks with governments of countries which have supplied Poland with credit guarantees are behind us. At the Paris meeting these governments took the first step toward creating the possibility for us to liquidate our indebtedness to those countries. I recall that we obtained their agreement on postponing payment of part of the credits and interest due in 1981 to a total value of about $2.6 billion. The next step, essential for normalizing our economy, is the adoption of a similar decision by the private banks. These banks are demanding current payment of interest which in our condition comes to quite a sum. It is envisaged that the total amount of interest payable in 1982 might exceed $3 billion. Apart from this, American banks are having difficulty agreeing to a postponement of payments, demanding guarantees that we will be capable of paying. The talks with representatives of the private banks in Zurich do not indicate that they will soften their conditions.

We need credits to "launch" the economy. At present, we are not covering essential imports with exports. Money is needed to import raw and other materials. We must fully utilize our industrial potential for a considerable growth in exports and elimination of imports of certain goods. Without these extra credits we will not get out of the vicious circle of constant reduction in production, exports and imports.

In the first half of the year our trade turnover with the capitalist countries was reduced by 25 percent. Thanks to enormous efforts we kept up the level of exchange with socialist countries, and even increased imports from those countries by about a billion hard zlotys, which to a certain degree compensated for the reduction of exchange with capitalist countries.

In the current year, the Polish national economy has not received any privileges. In the first half of 1981 payments of credits, together with interest, amounted to about $2.5 billion, and on top of this Western banks withdrew from the trade bank their short-term deposits to a value of about $700 million.

Banking circles in some Western countries are not showing understanding for our wishes. It is indicated to us that the industrialists of those countries are exerting pressure on the banks to give Poland comprehensive aid to emerge from the crisis. This is probably because as far as the Western industrialists are concerned we will continue to remain an advantageous partner, a good market and an exporter of necessary raw materials. The producers simply have a longer and wider view.

Our requirements are finding understanding in many countries, but not everywhere: in particular they are not finding understanding in the banking circles of the United States, the FRG, and France despite the fact that we gave the Western countries a report on the state of our national economy and on our plan for emerging from the crisis, which was received positively. In practice, however, the governments of the United States and the FRG, while giving formal approval to our position, assert that they have no influence on the private banks to which Poland has applied for credits.

Our guarantee to creditors is the economic reform being introduced. This enormous undertaking could not be introduced immediately on the following day.

The reform envisages the utilization of our big industrial and agricultural potential. We want to achieve a 15 percent annual increment in exports with a considerably lower growth in imports at the same time.

In the first half of the year about $700 million would have sufficed for Poland to "limber up", but as time goes by the requirement will grow. Irrespective of requirements for ready cash, we need at present approximately $2 billion in credits for raw and other materials. Of course, we realize that the basic problem is halting the reduction of export production and reestablishing a full rhythm of production and a high dynamic of exports.

Poland, as one of the founding states of the United Nations organization, has been a member of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank since those organizations were established. We are fully entitled to be members of these two financial organs and, when receiving credits, to enjoy more advantages than when receiving credits from private banks. It is to be assumed that the general conditions under which we (?might) receive credits from the IMF will be a lot softer than those which private banks are trying to foist upon us.

DAMAGING FOREIGN TRADE CONTRACTS REPORTED

LD282104 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul (PAP)--Even allowing for a margin of commercial risk it must be admitted that too many contracts in Polish foreign trade were disadvantageous for the Polish side. The cost of incompetence, ignorance and, above all, thoughtlessness of numerous people negotiating on the Polish side is very high indeed.

Poland had to pay heavy fines and suffer other losses as a result of the wrong terms in the contracts or the failure to observe their provisions. Prosecutors are currently looking into many cases of such nature, trying to establish the responsibility of individual people taking part in trade talks and signing of unprofitable contracts.

It was established that the most frequent reason for conclusion of unprofitable contracts was [words indistinct] that the negotiations were entrusted to incompetent people who were not adequately prepared for the job. It was (?disclosed) [words indistinct] the other hand, that in several cases the representatives of the Polish side accepted bribes in return for concluding unprofitable contracts. Proving that, however, is an extremely difficult thing to do.

One of the cases currently under investigation concerns, for instance, to a case where Poland payed a Swedish comany compensation amounting to nearly 127 million zlotys on defaulting on a contract for the construction of a factory and delivery of small prefabricated houses. Another company sustained losses of nearly 35 million zlotys and still another one over 23 million. Warsaw prosecutor's office atarted an investigation into the conclusion of an unprofitable contract with a West German firm on the production of binoculars. Already the terms of the contract indicated that Poland would suffer losses as high as 50,000 West German marks. The same prosecutor's office began also an investigation into unjustified granting of credits to [words indistinct] companies in spite of the fact that it had (?filed for) bankruptcy.

Underway is also a probe into the conclusion of an unprofitable contract on the design and construction of a holiday centre in Mragowo, Mazurian Lake District. Preliminary materials show that according to the contract the cost of the building the centre was some 8 million dollars higher than the offer price from 1978 and higher than some of similar centres built by different foreign companies in other Polish regions. The purchase of licence and equipment [word indistinct] the manufacture of hunting rifles and ammunition is also being examined at present.

Inspections carried out in some foreign trade companies proved many a time that numerous groups of tradesmen were sent abroad for different periods of time while the effects of their "business" trips were negligible (?or) simply none.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS WESTERN STRATEGY ON NATION

LD252206 Warsaw PAP in English 2001 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jul (PAP)--In an article published in the Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI political scientist Jerzy Muszynski wrote about "external factors, or more precisely international circumstances of the Polish crisis, the effects of the Western strategy of what is called outstripping socialism."

"The pushing of real socialism to the rear-guard positions has recently become the main goal of the West's global strategy, pursued with unflagging intensity."

"Alongside internal causes and sources, some symptoms of this strategy have to some extent become causes of our Polish crisis. They are first of all the economic aspects of this strategy action based on economic competition, components denoted as the trilateral strategy pursued by the U.S., Canada and the chief Western states, stated the author stressing that "in late 1970s the trilateral strategy revealed more and more political and ideological elements."

"When evaluating this strategy, one must not ignore the ever more active role of China in world politics, especially its relations with different states pursuing the trilateral strategy."

"The enemies of communism in the West would like crises like the one in Poland to happen more often", went on the author.

"Encouraged by the Polish developments, in dealing with the socialist states, the West will try to pursue [word indistinct] dictated by the demands of the trilateral strategy. Inspired by diverse variants of contemporary bourgeois ideology, anti-communists want to maintain and increase the distance in development and thus to secure better positions on all stretches of the front dividing the system. This goal is to be pursued through a modification of their own system of national economy, through impeding economic cooperation with the socialist states, and through winding up the arms race spiral."

"Apparently the 1980s are clearly marking a further aggravation of the international situation. One of the consequences of this aggravation are the developments in Poland, i.e. the country's deep economic, political and social crisis. Although our and our allies' attention is focused on [word indistinct] components, the external factors are increasingly visible. The international entanglement of the Polish situation is obvious. The defusing of this situation, overcoming the crisis and a return to full stability through restoring authentic, truly Marxist-Leninist sense to the socialist system may be our own feat, the feat of the Polish nation, the socialist state and the communist party. The enemies of socialism will not cease to be active for they want to attain the intended goal. We can and we should frustrate them, we must show great vigilance and a sense of supreme responsibility for the future of the country, for its socialist perspectives", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS WOULD-BE EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRIA

AU281233 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Jul 81 p 4

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "New Wave of Emigration"]

[Text] A few days ago in the FRG I watched a TV program made in Austria. The program begins with the "Chopin" express arriving at the Vienna East Railroad Depot.

You see passengers getting out of the train and hear the commentator say: "Not many of these passengers will return to Poland on this train." Then the program shows the Kaerntner Street and the Graben with street musicians. The commentator says: "Most of them are Poles, only the double-bass player is from Portugal."

A musician--a Pole with a black beard--says in English that he is toying with the idea of staying in Austria and doing further studies. He likes the Danube country. The commentator adds: "There are many like that musician, but most will have to be disappointed."

The program shows us the southern environs of Vienna. The roadside parking lots are overcrowded, and people hurriedly pack their belongings as soon as the highway police approach. Then the program shows a line of at least 200 persons loaded with bundles, suitcases and rucksacks. They are waiting to be admitted into the Traiskirchen Camp. After a few hours' waiting they reach the policemen who act as gate guards, and have their documents checked and personal data recorded. They are then shown the "transit room," in which they will be able to sleep 100 or 120 strong, until a place is vacated in a hut.

The head of the camp explains that there is no place, no money and no hope that we will master the situation. The Poles whom the TV reporter engages in conversation turn their faces away from the camera. They say that they still have friends at home. Why have they left the country? Because they found life difficult. Where do they want to go? First of all to Austria. What do they want to do there? They are not afraid of any work at all.

The TV discussion that followed this program made it clear that those Poles were economic emigrants and that none of them was any known personality from the world of science or culture, for example. Most of them were young, educated people with some kind of job training. They included families with small children and those who had come to Austria in their own cars. They are not subject to the law that states that political asylum is granted to those whose return to the homeland would expose them to threats, because they left Poland legally on Polish passports. That is why, aside from Austria, there is actually no country that would take care of those Poles.

I watched the whole thing, full of uneasiness. I do not know whether the new occupants of the Traiskirchen huts realize how risky and difficult is the road they have chosen. Turning back may prove extremely complicated. However, we too are responsible for the fortunes of those people. Perhaps we will lose forever their talents, energy and skills, which Poland could very well use. Perhaps there is too much panic and too little commonsense in this exodus. Perhaps the vision of the years full of the sacrifices awaiting us has proven too great a shock for many people who were in the past conditioned not to take any responsibility for their own future and for the future of their own country, which they called their fatherland not so long ago.

We have had and have all kinds of emigrants and all kinds of migratory waves. The one in question is probably the smallest yet, but I still find it difficult to view it with equanimity. Could it be that I have become oversensitive?

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

LD251354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] On 26 July, on the occasion of the Cuban National Day, the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory telegram to Fidel Castro.

ANDREI RECEIVES BOTSWANA UN REPRESENTATIVE

AU241847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Jul (AGERPRES)--On Friday, Julu 24, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received the delegation of the U.N. Council for Namibia led by Ambassador (Legwaila Joseph Legwaila) [name as received], Botswana's permanent representative to the United Nations, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

During the interview, the delegation of the U.N. Council informed of the Namibian issue stage in the current situation particularly aggravated subsequent to the persistent refusal of South Africa to put an end to its illegal occupational regime in Namibia, to apply the United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia. [sentence as received] Presented were the council's concerns for speeding up Namibia's access to independence, through the convening of an urgent session of the U.N. General Assembly on Namibia included.

On behalf of the council, the head of the delegation expressed deep gratitude for the sustained, active support Romania, her President Nicolae Ceausescu gives to the just struggle for liberation of the Namibian people, of its legitimate representative-SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] as well as to the international efforts towards making South Africa pass to the application of the U.N. resolution concerning Namibia, of the Security Council's 435/1978 resolution, towards identifying the most appropriate means allowing the United Nations to fulfill its special, historic responsibilities to Namibia.

During the talks, reiterated was Romania's consistent stand on the need for the ensurance of the Namibian people's inalienable right to free and sovereign existence in an independent and unitary homeland.

While the importance and topicality of the council's activities supported by Romania were highlighted, emphasis was placed on the fact that in the current conditions, it was more necessary than ever for the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces, to concentrate all efforts on the success of the Namibian people's just figh , and that, in this respect, the General Assembly, the Security Council were called upon to take energetic action to remove the obstacles barring the Namibian people's right to free and sovereign existence.

The Romanian foreign minister expressed Romania's determination to further make her contribution to the international efforts for the Namibian people to be able to exercise, without delay, its right to a free, independent and sovereign homeland, for Namibia to have the place it deserves among the U.N. member states, among the free nations of the world.

BRIEFS

MERCHANT FLEET DEVELOPMENT--Bucharest, 28 Jul (AGERPRES)--The priority Romania gives over 1981-1985 period to the mass transportation as compared to all other kinds of transportation is reflected by the rapid development of the national merchant fleet that will be endowed with ships summing up nearly 2 million dwt. In 1985 it will reach the 5.5 million dwt level, that is the double of the present capacity of the Romanian Merchant Fleet. Among the new ships there are 150,000 dwt crude carriers, 65,000 dwt and 55,000 dwt ore carriers, carge-boats, ships for carrying containers, trawlers and other specialized ships. Many of them are under construction or being prepared in Romanian shipyards. At the same time operations are underway for expanding the harbour capacities in Constanta, Mangalia, Galati and for concluding the new Constanta Sud-Agigea Harbour by 1982. As regards river transportation over the next five years, the technical endowment will be added, tug and pushboats whose total power will be 204,000 hp and unpropelled ships summing up 733,000 tons. Of great importance for the improvement of the transportation traffic on the Danube will be the commissioning of the Danube-Black Sea Canal by the end of 1982, which will shorten the ships' route to the sea by some 320 km. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 28 Jul 81 AU]

FURTHER ON SRI LANKA PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks End

AU271744 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of Sri Lanka, have concluded in Belgrade. The Sri Lankan prime minister held a press conference for Yugoslav journalists. He replied to questions relating to the activities of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the world's burning issues. The guest from Sri Lanka concludes his visit to Yugoslavia today. Branislav Canak reports on the visit:

Djuranovic and Premadasa exchanged views on the general international situation and expressed their concern at the very unfavorable development of world relations. Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, as nonaligned countries, have expressed the need for the entire international community and the Nonaligned Movement to invest maximum efforts to overcome this situation in order to preserve peace and security. Concern was also expressed about the hotbeds of the Middle East and the Gulf, especially Lebanon where, because of Israel's aggressive policy, peace is being seriously jeopardized not only in that region but on a wider scale.

The two sides determined that the international economic situation also causes concern and that the brunt of the unsolved problems is borne precisely by the underdeveloped and developing countries. In this connection, they stressed the need for global negotiations between the industrial and the developing countries to begin as soon as possible, and the hope was expressed that the forthcoming summit in Mexico will contribute to creating a more favorable atmosphere for these negotiations.

Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, two nonaligned countries deeply and sincerely devoted to the original principles of nonalignment, emphasized the importance of strengthening the action ability and unity of the nonaligned countries and their activities in solving the burning problems of the world. Both sides determined that the visit of Prime Minister Premadasa was very useful and that it constitutes a new stimulus to further strengthening and developing the relations between the two countries.

Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of Sri Lanka, invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit Sri Lanka, and he accepted with pleasure.

Premadasa Leaves 28 Jul

LD281248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG)--The prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, left here this morning after a four-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

In Prime Minister Premadasa's talks with Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic special emphasis was placed on bilateral cooperation between the two non-aligned countries, based on traditional friendship. The two premiers also discussed the situation in the Non-aligned Movement and pointed to the importance of the policy of non-alignment for the reduction of international tension and for peaceful settling of world crises. Djuranovic and Premadasa also stressed that the two friendly, non-aligned countries have identical or very similar views on all key problems of the world. They devoted special attention to the struggle of non-aligned and other developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The joint official communique of Yugoslav-Sri Lankan talks will be made public here today.

The prime minister of Sri Lanka was seen off at Belgrade Airport by his host, Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic and other prominent Yugoslav officials.

Joint Communique Issued

LD282137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG)--A joint communique was issued in Belgrade today on the visit to Yugoslavia by Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of Sri Lanka. The communique says:

Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, made an official visit to Yugoslavia 24-28 July 1981 at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. The visit took place in a very cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of traditional friendship between the two countries.

Prime Minister R. Premadasa laid flowers at President Tito's grave and placed a wreath on the monument to the unknown soldier on Mt Avala.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Prime Minister Premadasa and had a cordial talk with him.

The talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa encompassed all essential issues of bilateral relations as well as the most topical international problems. The identity or closeness of views on all issues of interest to the two countries, particularly on the policy of nonalignment and its role in the world today, was reaffirmed in these talks.

It was noted with satisfaction that relations between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka were developing successfully. Both sides' readiness for continued promotion and expansion of cooperation in all spheres was emphasized. It was pointed out that favorable conditions exist for this, especailly for the promotion of economic cooperation and the development of trade, industrial cooperation, joint investments and technology.

The two noted the existence of broad possibilities for the continued promotion of relations in the sphere of culture, science and information. It was agreed that the adoption of programs on the basis of existing agreements on cooperation in various spheres should be speeded up. They agreed on the need to conclude a new agreement in the sphere of air traffic and an agreement on avoiding double taxation.

The two premiers informed each other about internal economic and sociopolitical development in their countries.

Special attention was devoted in the talks to the very complex current international situation, and serious concern was expressed at its constant deterioration. It was noted that bloc confrontation, the arms race, the use of force and military intervention, as well as interference in the internal affairs of other countries, play an important role in this.

The two sides pointed to the ever increasing (?problems) with which the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are confronted. Emphasis was laid on the need to start global negotiations on the most significant economic problems of the contemporary world with a view to setting up a new international economic order.

Emphasis was also laid on the exceptional significance and role of the policy and Movement of Nonalignment as an independent, nonbloc and global factor in the resolution of international political and economic problems. The significance of maintaining peace in the world was underlined.

Satisfaction was expressed at the successful results achieved at the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi at which the original principles of the policy of nonalignment were reaffirmed and the unity and action capability of the nonaligned countries were confirmed. The conference reaffirmed that the nonaligned countries, regardless of the differences which exist between them, represent a very significant force in the struggle to end the present unfavorable development of international relations and to promote peace and cooperation in the world.

The premiers acquainted each other with the political and economic situation in their regions.

The situation in (?Asia) which has become the scene of rivalry between the big powers, was also discussed.

Concern was expressed at the worrying situation in Southeast and Southwest Asia. In this connection, it was emphasized that it is necessary to withdraw foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea and that those peoples have the right to decide on their own fate, without outside interference. The need for a political solution to these crises by means of negotiations was emphasized, with a view to ensuring the independence, the nonaligned status, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of those countries in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions and the policy of nonalignment.

The two premiers expressed serious concern at the growth of tension in the Indian Ocean region and (?offered) their full support to efforts to create as soon as possible the necessary conditions for holding an international conference with a view to implementing the UN declaration on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The two premiers censured Israel's current aggressive actions against Lebanon and Iraq. It was emphasized that the crisis in the Middle East represents a serious threat to peace and (?security). A just, all-encompassing and lasting solution to the crisis in the Middle East assumes the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories, the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination--including the right to their own state--and the recognition of the right of all countries in that region to live in peace and security.

Regarding the conflict between Iraq and Iran, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka endorse efforts by nonaligned and Islamic countries to find a peaceful solution to this conflict. Such a solution would be in the interests of not only the two nonaligned countries, but also the whole policy of nonalignment and peace in the region.

Discussing the situation in Europe, the two premiers endorsed the efforts by European, nonaligned and neutral countries to achieve as rapid and successful a conclusion as possible to the Madrid CSCE meeting in a way which would contribute to the promotion of the policy of detente, cooperation and security, and thus of peace and stability in Europe and more widely in the world.

In connection with the problems in sourhern Africa, they insisted on the need for the urgent implementation of the UN resolution on independence for Namibia and full support for the South West African People's Organization in its just struggle to liberate the Namibian people was emphasized.

The two sides agreed that the practice of regular contacts are exchanged of views between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, as two friendly and nonaligned countries, was very useful.

The conviction was expressed that this visit by Prime Minister Premadasa represents a significant contribution to the promotion of the close and friendly relations between the SFRY and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Premier Ranasinghe Premadasa of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit Sri Lanka. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES FRG'S DIETER VON WIRTZEN

LD282010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received state secretary in the Federal Republic of Germany's Ministry of Economics and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Federal Republic Mixed Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation Dieter von Wirtzen. During the ensuing talk, the positive development of relations and economic cooperation between the two countries was pointed out and the mutual readiness was stated for further developing and expanding cooperation on a long-term and balanced basis.

In view of Yugoslavia's high deficit in the commodity exchange with the Federal Republic of Germany and the need for its reduction, the importance was particularly stressed of developing higher forms of economic cooperation, such as production cooperation and joint investments, with a view to increasing Yugoslavia's exports to the Federal Republic of Germany. Views were also exchanged on broader aspects of the international economic situation and world economic problems burdening all, and particularly developing countries.

KRAIGHER SENDS MESSAGES TO FOREIGN LEADERS

Greetings to As-Sadat

AU281936 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency, sent congratulations to President Anwar as-Sadat on the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the same time expressing in his telegram best wishes for the prosperity of the Egyptian people, as well as his conviction about the further successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

Message to 'Arafat

LD291012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0914 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 29 Jul (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher has sent to Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat a message pertaining to the aggravation of the Lebanese situation caused by the recent Israel attacks on Palestine refugee camps and other settlements in Lebanon. The message was today presented to Yasir 'Arafat by Yugoslav Ambassador to Lebanon Radmilo Trojanovic.

Message to Zhivkov

LD222303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressing deepest sympathy at the premature death of his daughter, Lyudmila Zhivkova.

DOLANC RECEIVES AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD250506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2110 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Lujubljana, 24 Jul (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Karl Blecha, vice president of the Austrian Socialist Party, who is in our country. During an informal, open and friendly conversation, Stane Dolanc and Karl Blecha exchanged views on topical questions of international relations and on the political developments in both countries. Questions of development and cooperation between the LCY and the Austrian Socialist Party and the state of development of relations between the two neighboring countries were also touched upon during the conversation.

SWAPO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE ON VISIT

LD272122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jul (TANJUG)--A delegation of the SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] liberation movement of Namibia, headed by member of the Central Committee and Secretary for Affairs of Defense Peter Nanyemba, has arrived in Belgrade at the invitation the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. The delegation will inform representatives of the Socialist Alliance on the latest developments in the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, and will also discuss some current questions in the already very developed friendly relations between the two organizations.

POZDERAC-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MADRID

LD271228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jul (TANJUG)--A League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation, headed by Presidency member of the LCY Central Committee Hakisa Pozderac, left here today for Madrid. The delegation will attend the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Spain.

CROATIAN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT

AU282055 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Zagreb--A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia led by Milan Rukavina Sain, president of the republican Chamber of Economy and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, returned yesterday from a visit to the Chinese Province of Liaoning which lasted several days. During the visit, successful talks were held on establishing economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

In Beijing, our delegation was received by Chen Muhua, vice premier of the Chinese State Council and chairman of the Chinese part of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

FIVE ON TRIAL IN KOSOVO FOR ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD281715 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Kosovska Mitrovica, 28 Jul (TANJUG)--The trial of a second group of five persons accused of hostile activity against the SFRY's constitutional order opened before the criminal council of the Kosovska Mitrovica district court today. The following people are charged with hostile activity: Dzeljalj Ferizi (23), an unemployed technician from the village of Sukovac; Ujkan Zenelji (19), a pupil at the Desa Tomovic medical school in Kosovska Mitrovica and a native of Sipolue; Skenmder Hajredini (26), from the village of (Kuzutovo), a zinc electrolysis worker in Kosovska Mitrovica; Sabit Veselji (23), an unemployed technician from the village of Brabonjic; and Nazmi Saciri (22), a student at the higher (?technical) school in Kosovska Mitrovica.

The charge against all of them is that during the recent hostile demonstrations, from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, they were involved in hostile activity and were organizers and participants in the demonstrations in Kosovska Mitrovica. They, thereby, committed criminal acts according to article 123, paragraph 1, article 136, paragraphs 1 and 2, and article 114 of the criminal law of Yugoslavia.

PROPOSAL TO LIFT STATE OF EMERGENCY IN KOSOVO

LD281820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Kosovska Mitrovica, 28 Jul (TANJUG)--The political situation in Kosovo, officially assessed as complex, is gradually returning to normal. This is indicated by a proposal, put forward yesterday at Kosovska Mitrovica, to lift in this and five other municipalities in the province the state of emergency declared during the nationalistic riots last spring. In connection with the general situation in the province, the importance of stabilization of its economy is being stressed. To bring it about, preparations are underway for radical changes in the system of investment, which would make it possible to improve the economic structure and raise the level of efficiency in production. To this end, talks are in progress in Pristina between the representatives of Jugobanka and the associated banks of Kosovo.

One of the topics attracting high interest is the migration of Kosovo's non-Albanian inhabitants to other parts of the country. There are justified indications that in some cases migration--noticed some time ago--was caused by nationalistic pressure. The subject was discussed yesterday at the provincial Executive Council.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

LD281821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 28 Jul (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo discussed and endorsed at its session today, held under Azem Azemi's chairmanship, the action program for providing employment in the province this year. It was noted that the action document, drawn up on the basis of attitudes and obligations stemming from the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, represented a good basis for broad sociopolitical action in all municipalities and organizations of associated labor in the more efficient resolution of the unemployment problem--one of the acute sociopolitical problems in the province.

The resolution on this year's socioeconomic development of Kosovo envisages that employment in the social sector should grow at a rate of 5.7 percent which would provide about 10,000 jobs, three quarters of them in the economy. However, at present over 70,000 persons are waiting for jobs. As stated at the session, the basic causes which exert a fundamental influence on the growing unemployment in the province are the growing number of the population able to work, very pronounced pressure from the rural areas, inappropriate investment policy, slowed-down development of agriculture, artisan crafts and [word indistinct], insufficient use of capacities and working time, low productivity and insufficient provision of jobs in other parts of the country and abroad.

The Presidency noted that investment policy should be reoriented primarily toward building processing capacities and projects which can ensure higher income, production for exports and thus also employment. In this connection it was stressed that investments in economic and industrial projects, the construction of which is drawing to a close, should not be stopped but speeded up. It was pointed out in particular that all internal (?reserves) should be made use of in order to ensure more jobs, beginning with the rational use of capacities, introduction of work in several shifts, reduction in overtime, work-based honoraria and special contracts, and respect for legislative norms on the retirement of workers who have met these norms.

It was also pointed out that great opportunities for new jobs exist in artisan crafts to which definite attention has not been paid. In addition to the need for more investments in building projects of artisan crafts and the forming of contractual organizations, it was pointed out that one should fight most energetically against concepts about large projects and the social sector alone resolving the unemployment problems. It was stated that a radical change and orientation of investments to agriculture was necessary because there was great potential for jobs in this field and about 60 percent of the unemployed come from the rural areas and seek jobs in towns.

Critical reference was made to the need for more efficient work by centers for vocational training and retraining of the unemployed and to the need for associated labor submitting their requests for certain types of cadres to schools on time. There is practically no cooperation between organizations of associated labor and the centers for specialized training and institutions of higher education. Most of the young run away from skills and professions in the economy. It was stressed, therefore, that a fundamental sociopolitical action should be set in motion aimed at changing the concept of young people about production work and to orient them to skills needed by the province's economy. In the same vein, it was said, some of the unemployed should be sent to look for jobs in other republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and the communities for employment should advocate more vocational advanced training in line with the demands of associated labor in the country.

The Presidency warned in particular that the unemployed in the province should be [word indistinct] concept that it is on their greater commitment to work, better use of capacities and of the working time that the possibilities for more jobs depend in many respects. It was demanded that all organizations of associated labor and local communities should adopt employment plans and that provincial and municipal organs and institutions should be responsible for the implementation of the action program for providing jobs. It was also assessed that it was necessary to determine as soon as possible projects and programs for building installations in Kosovo on the basis of pooling labor and resources of the economy of the province and of other parts of the country and also by making use of that part of the resources of the fund for the development of the underdeveloped intended for investments through pooling resources.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo adopted at its session today the program for organizing the territory of the province for the needs of all-people's defense and social self-protection up to 1985, endorsed the criteria of the SFRY Presidency on the amnesty of convicted persons in connection with republic day and decided on the petitions submitted by convicted persons for amnesty.

KOSOVO'S DEVA STRESSES NEED FOR CONTINUED VIGILANCE

AU282059 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Intensive actions by the League of Communists and other sociopolitical subjects have been constantly reducing the activities of the enemy in the Djakovica commune. In the past 40 days, the commune has done a great deal to combat hostile activities, but the political situation in Djakovica gives no cause for complacency, (?for the enemy tries to encroach on) the communities which are insufficiently vigilant. This was said today at a session of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of Djakovica, which examined the work of the organization over 1 year.

Taking part in the discussion at the session, Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said that the political security situation in our province continues to be complicated and the enemy is not at rest. Therefore, the League of Communists and all (?conscious) forces must strive even more to stabilize the situation more rapidly. In this struggle it is necessary to constantly broaden the front and to include the widest masses of working people and citizens, especially the youth, in the action to unmask the enemy.

The success of all our actions depends on (?our) combative spirit and responsibility in solving the tasks set, Veli Deva said. He pointed out that in the struggle against the enemy one must act preventively above all. We must from the very beginning oppose every attempt by the enemy to undermine the (?achievements of) our revolution, Veli Deva stressed. At the same time, he advocated a more efficient functioning by all the services in the economy, especially self-management organs and social control.

At the session today, [name indistinct] was elected new president of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of Djakovica.

KOSOVO SAWP CANDIDACY CONFERENCE TO MEET 31 JUL

LD281544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 28 Jul (TANJUG)--Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, has called the Kosovo SAWP provincial candidacy conference to session on 31 July to finalize the list of candidates for the office of member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. After consultations carried out in this connection, the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference proposed at its 27 July session that Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo be elected member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and president of the Presidency.

The session will also consider a report on the Kosovo SAWP's activities in the implementation of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee's program of action.

BOOK ON HOXHA'S ALBANIA PUBLISHED IN ALBANIAN

LD282155 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2102 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 28 July (TANJUG)--Enver Hoxha's Albania, a book TANJUG published a short time ago in Serbo-Croatian, has recently come out in the Albanian language as well, published by the RILINDJA newspaper-publishing house of Pristina, capital of the Province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia.

This book has aroused a keen interest among ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, in the Republic of Macedonia, southeastern Yugoslavia, and in the Republic of Montenegro, southwestern Yugoslavia.

Its 10,000-copy circulation has already been almost sold out and there are all prospects for ENVER HOXHA'S ALBANIA to be published once again in Albanian before long.

The book has aroused much interest among young readers who are offered a chance of becoming acquainted in great detail with the history and (?nature) of relations between Yugoslavia and Albania and with the regime of Enver Hoxha and specific features of his rule.

BAKARIC VIEWS MEASURES TO SERVE STABILIZATION

LD241508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Split, 24 Jul (TANJUG)--Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received a delegation of the Split University, of the municipality and community of municipalities of Split in Zagreb on 10 July. On this occasion Dr Bakaric was presented with the certificate awarding him an honorary doctorate of Split University, a gold plaque, the coat of arms of the town of Split and a gold plaque with the image of Comrade Tito. Tomorrow's issue of SLOBODNA DALMACIJA carries Dr Vladimir Bakaric's speech, which says:

I am not totally "blameless" on the matter of Split University, for I was an initiator and took part in some agreements relating to the founding of perhaps not the university itself, but of some of its first faculties for which I thought the basis existed in Dalmatia and which I thought would fulfill the needs of that region.

We had quite a few periods when we did not hit on the correct measure, which was seen most clearly in the fact that studies of some subjects and at some faculties went (more quickly) than they should, and some others went more slowly. This phenomenon is still present today. On the one hand, you have the justified desire for science and the demand that no restrictions should be created (?in this), and on the other, there is the fact that the university is [words indistinct].

As a result of this, in some environments there is a discrepancy between demand and supply, and the environments cannot absorb and adequately employ all those young people. This has come to the fore clearly in Kosovo, but also elsewhere. Despite the fact that our young people (?are excellent) it happens that part of them lose perspective as a result of this. Similarly, some teachers lose their position in society, the position of intellectuals who lead society, and this has begun to be lost a little. Because of this we have had difficulties with teaching, although not much, if we take Yugoslavia as a whole.

I think that the only way to avoid greater difficulties is precisely this kind of good exchange of labor and good links with the environement, with working people, especially with direct production workers. I do not mean by this that the faculty should be at the service of some kind of definite production but it must similarly be graduated. An engineer needs a physics expert, the physics expert then needs some kind of researcher who deals with the highest levels of science. It is the same with medicine.

However, in some other social sciences I try to do (?what) I can. I would say that in the last few years great progress has been made (?in understanding) what happens. Twenty years ago, for example, we discussed what the dictatorship of the proletariat was, the dictatorship of the working class and whom that dictatorship serves if there is no counterclass.

We were not, then, conscious of what the leadership of the working class in a transition period means, even without a counterclass. But, you see, there are so many remnants of the old society in material relations that even today we must still fight fiercely to realize the leadership of producers, and this (?includes) science, to the extent that it fits in and becomes a productive force, so that it carries out its task and rules total social development, liquidating all inequalities based on the results of labor. Today's fight, which is called the fight for stabilization, is a tiny part of a greater undertaking, the building of a system which transforms us into a medium-developed country and involves us on an equitable basis in the world trade system.

However, for the time being we are an isolated whole, unable to do this. This is seen in basic things. The price of wheat is higher than the world average. The price of corn is higher than that of wheat, which is an anomaly. The prices of a whole series of products are above world prices, and we have a permanent payments deficit. All this (?must be overcome by restriction). We need to change that part of the system which itself, in its internal force, permits such a position. The credit system, the banking system, the system of insularism, all of its is growing dark [words indistinct] producers and does not permit them to command further social development. As well as this, the good life for a number of our people, and for the majority, is that which nevertheless supports this carelessness in production. It is difficult to make someone desist from negligence if he seems to gain advantage from it. I say "seems," for in the long run there is no advantage. On the contrary, it holds us back, drags us backwards. And the process of adapting to what is new is quite difficult and you immediately hear the cry "200,000 workers will be without work". He will be out of work if we carry on in the old way. Therefore, we must now solve the problem, that is retrain them in time, and introduce them to new, increased productivity which lies before us. The current move in stabilization is quite sharp and difficult and it requires great moral strength and responsibility on the part of our people. It is not easy to oppose this tendency toward carelessness. Here we need to persevere. We need to be exposed to criticism, much still needs to be done and we should show a firmness like what we manifested in the war.

LJUBICIC VISITS SEVERAL AREAS IN CROATIA

Celebration in Gracac

AU251641 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Zagreb radio reporter Kruno (?Krmpotic) report]

[Text] Citizens of Lika's Gracac commune today marked the 40th anniversary of the uprising against the occupier by commissioning new economic projects. The ceremony was attended by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, Jakov Blazevic, Pero Flekovic, representatives of neighboring communes of Lika and Dalmatia, veterans and people's heroes. Here is a report by Zagreb radio reporter Kruno (?Krmpotic):

The celebration began with a mass rally at the crossroads of the Gracac-Gospic and Gracac-Zadar major highways. Nikola Ivezic, president of the Gracac Communal Assembly, greeted the participants in the ceremony held on the occasion of the uprising anniversary. He expressed satisfaction that these days which initiated the people's uprising 40 years ago are being marked by new work victories. He once again expressed gratitude to the people who, together with those in other places of Lika, participated en masse in the national liberation struggle.

Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of Croatia, then addressed the rally participants congratulating them on uprising day. Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense, then cut the ribbon and officially commissioned the 50-kilometer Gracac-Gospic major highway which will be of great importance for the more rapid socioeconomic development of this part of Lika.

After touring the highway from Gracac and Gospic, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, visited, together with a group of his associates and accompanied by leaders of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Gospic and Gracac communes, members of military post No 2953 in Stikada who worked to construct and modernize this major highway. As part of today's celebrations, another two significant projects were commissioned in Gracac today--a new post office building with a modern automatic telephone exchange and a new out-patient department of the medical center--while young people and Pioneers prepared a cultural-artistic program.

Addresses Gracac Meeting

LD251801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Gracac, 25 Jul (TANJUG)--The anniversary of the uprising of the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the 40th anniversary of the uprising and socialist revolution were marked today by putting new projects into operation. One of the most important was the newly constructed road from Gospic to Gracac which is 50 km. It was opened to traffic at Gracac in the presence of a large number of guests by Army General Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense. Opening the people's meeting, Nikola Ivezic, president of the Gracac Municipal Assembly, stressed that the people of this area are proud of their contribution to the armed revolution. He recalled that 5,500 people from this Lika commune participated in the national liberation struggle, of whom 950 were killed on the battlefield, while 2,000 lost their lives as victims of the fascist terror.

In conclusion the meeting was addressed by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense. He stressed that this working success, in addition to many others, offers new prospects in our development of socialist society, and added that all those who intend or who try to weaken the achievements of the revolution, which we attained together with Comrade Tito, make a bad mistake. "If necessary," Ljubicic concluded, "together we will defend our freedom, as we did four decades ago, and anyone who tries to divert us from our road will suffer a greater defeat than that which we inflicted on the enemy in our liberation war."

Visits Belje Combine

LD281458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Beli Manastir, 28 Jul (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, is paying a visit with his aides today to the Belje agricultural and industrial combine. General Ljubicic was told by Valentin Videmsek, director general of Belje, about the past development and the program for further development of Belje, which has a 284 year tradition as an agricultural estate. Belje today employs about 6,500 workers and possesses 31,000 hectares of cultivable land plus a powerful food industry--especially in agricultural production--and is one of the top Yugoslav agricultural enterprises.

General Ljubicic was also told about the very successful long standing cooperation between the Yugoslav People's Army and the Belje combine. Tonight General Ljubicic will talk with the sociopolitical aktiv of the community of Osijek municipalities.

Remarks at Belje Combine

LD282023 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Jul 81

[By Slavko Milas]

[Excerpts] Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, visited the Belje agricultural and industrial combine with his associates and the Croatian republic's secretaries for national defense and for agriculture and forestry, Milivoje Gluhak and Dr Marijan Strbasic respectively.

Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, stressed his satisfaction with the very good production results that Belje combine had achieved. Nikola Ljubicic stressed among other things that already now we should give thought to the reasons for our expensive food production, and yet we have examples of being able to produce significant quantities of food more cheaply than we do today. We are not making sufficient use of the mountain and hilly areas, which were producers until not so long ago but are chiefly food consumers today. Federal Secretary for National Defense Nikola Ljubicic said that agricultural combines do not make sufficient use of these possibilities and they forget that this would be a considerably cheaper production method. In the same vein, Ljubicic stressed that investments in agriculture should be oriented in a different direction, because our country has comparative advantages and possibilities which it is either not making enough use of or, at times, is not organizing their use. At the end of his talks in Belje, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, said that our agriculture should be the first direction of investment development, both now and in the next 5 years. This should be done only for programs which will enable cheaper production of grain, meat and other products and for programs in which there will be early returns on the resources invested.

Meets Osijek Aktiv

LD282318 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, had talks this evening with the sociopolitical aktiv of the Osijek community of municipalities. At a meeting in Tikves in Baranja, while informing General Ljubicic about the political, economic and security situation in Slavonia and Baranja, Janko Pocuca, secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of the Osijek community of municipalities, stressed that in this region, with a population of 900,000 the situation is favorable. A total of 230,000 are realizing good business results and employment is growing at a rate of 2 percent. The number of members of the League of Communists is also growing continuously and there is a growing number of women, young people and young workers in the League of Communists.

Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, spoke to the political aktiv of the Osijek community of municipalities on the present political juncture of our socioeconomic and political life, and in this context he stressed that maximum vigilance, unity, responsibility and commitment to work are necessary. This is imposed on us by the unfavorable situation in the world in which only a united and economically strong Yugoslavia can continue to be the exponent of nonalignment and independence. Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic stressed that the Yugoslav People's Army is fully supporting the letter of the Yugoslav Presidency aimed at [word indistinct] of economic and social trends. We support the stance which is opposed to any new unjustified indebtedness abroad because, Ljubicic said, we should first use our own processing capacities and internal reserves with the aim of achieving more rational and better business activity.

This morning Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, held talks in Belje about the possibilities of increasing food production at this, the oldest, combine in our country. During his visit to Belje he toured the meat industry factory, [words indistinct] and the dairy factory of the Belje combine.